The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,436 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1885.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	28th July.
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5015	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,
— Gwalior	2733	5 0	H. Harris	1st Sept.
L. Parramatta	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	8th ,,
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	15th ,,
				Friday.
L. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
KHEDIVE	3260	600	A. C. Loggin	24th July.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	7th Aug.
TEHERAN	2588	400	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
ROHILLA	3300	700	W. Barratt	4th Sept.
BRINDISI	3142	500	I. Reeves	18th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 16, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

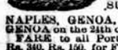
STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see generic advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free, children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	4,500	800	1st Augt. 1885.
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Sept. ,,
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 6, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885.
BERENICE	C.B. Verona	3,500 550	2nd Aug.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich	4,100 600	2nd Sept.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500 550	2nd Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 320	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

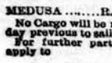
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500 550	29th July

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
May 13, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CLAN FORBES	2,500	J. A. Guard	30th July.
,, MACDONALD	2,700	W. Miller	10th Aug.
,, MUNROE	2,200	R. H. Betteley	20th ,,
,, CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Hewley	31st ,,

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

JUST RECEIVED,
A SMALL SHIPMENT OF
ALLEN AND GINTER'S
"RICHMOND GEM"
TOBACCO
(Curly Cut)
for Pipes and Cigarettes.
EXQUISITELY FRESH AND SWEET.
Rs. 2-4 per ½lb. Tin.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
an Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st July, 188⁵, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on Monday, 27th July, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th July, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SARDINES AU CITRON.

A great improvement on the ordinary Sardine; being most delicately flavoured with Lemon Juice.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE

bottled by
STONE AND SON
in first-rate condition
Per doz. bots Rs. 5-12.
Per doz. ½ bots Rs. 3-12.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUTTON'S
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea	Portulaca	Marigold	Candytuft
Mignonette	Balsam	Antirrhinum	Aster.
Nasturtium	Stocks	Convolvulus	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea	Balsam	Convolvulus	Dianthus
Mignonette	Zinnia	Candytuft	Larkspur
Nasturtium	Poppy	Aster	Stock
Nemophila	Sweet Wm.	Phlox	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 5-8.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans	Cucumber	Carrot, 2 sorts	Parsley
Beet	Celery	Lettuce	Peas, 3 sorts
Brocoli	Cauliflower	Mustard	Radish, 2 st
Cabbage	Cress	Onion	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans	Cress	Kohl Rabi	Peas
Beet	Carrot	Leek, Onion	Radish
Borecole	Cauliflower	Lettuce	Spinach
Brocoli	Celery	Mustard	Turnip
Cabbage	Cucumber	Parsley	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7-8.

The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have Messrs. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with in each instance the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

TONITE.

THE only EXPLOSIVE which the guaranteed Railways are permitted to carry.—Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Bombay.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,
(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock, at present or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PORTABLE RAILWAY, 16lbs. STEEL RAILS, with SLEEPERS, &c., complete,
ALL ROUND TIPPING WAGGONS, 30 inch. gauge,
PICKAXES, HOES, and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality,
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 16 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
MANILA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERT'S 15% CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER
CALVERT'S "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Charcoal Swedish Iron.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PAR S.)
PAID-UP CAPITA FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps.. Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ,, 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.
FOR 1885 JUST RECEIVED.

AS AGENTS to Messrs Sutton & Sons of Reading we have just received their this season's Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes, which are sold as under.

Vegetable Seeds at Rs. 3-12, 7-8, & 15 each.
Flower ,, at ,, 3-12, 5-8, & 7-8 ,,

CARTER'S SEEDS.

As special agents to Messrs. Carter & Co., of London, we have just received their fresh Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes which are sold, as under.

Vetetable Seeds at Rs. 3-0, 6-8, & 12-8.
Flower ,, at ,, 5-0, 7-8, & 10-0.

CONTINENTAL SEEDS.

These having been first tried in our trial grounds are packed and offered with great confidence. They can be had in any quantity from 1 annas and upwards.

BULBS.

Dahlias finest double ..... Rs. 0 11 each.
,, ,, single brilliant colors ..... ,, 0 11 ,,
American double Tuberoses ..... ,, 0 3 ,,

Our descriptive Catalogue of Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, and other Gardin sundries can be had post free.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Esplanade Cross-road.
Opposite to St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

NOTICE.—No. 2912.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES for one year from date of acceptance of offer or until the date of sanction of new contracts for the succeeding year, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his Office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, up to noon of Monday, the 27th July, 1885, after which hour no tender will be received.

2. It is open to tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserve the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as they may think fit. Any Tender containing conditional clauses contrary to this requirement or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or in the printed Tender forms, will be summarily rejected.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government Loan Paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine and be sent by registered post. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Printed Tender forms and any information in connection with the contract can be obtained at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper.

5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores."

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 10th July, 1885.

NOTICES.

THE undersigned have stock of Messrs. MAPPIN WEBB'S celebrated TABLE ELECTRO-PLATE SPOONS, FORKS, &c., CUTLERY, which they are prepared to sell in small lots to suit customers from 5 to 10 per cent. under prices asked by retail houses selling the same class of goods.

Messrs. RICHARD LE MARE & Co.,
No. 7, Hummum-street.

NOTICE.—The Ship CANNANORE stranded at the river Dovy, about 40 miles north of POOREE, GANJAN, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION for the benefit of the concerned along with articles salved from the vessel. The sale will take place at POOREE on 15th August, 1885.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Lloyd's Agents.
Bombay, 21st July, 1885.

WANTED,

FOR the Northern Bengal State Railway, a CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER competent to execute all repairs to Railway Clocks and Watches. Salary, Rs. 60 per mensem.

Copies of Testimonials to be forwarded to the Loco. Superintendent, Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpur.

A. MORTON,
Locomotive Superintendent.
Loco. Supdt.'s Office, Saidpur, the 18th July, 1885.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!!

IMPORTED direct from the Continent. Artistic Studies from Life, Classical and Mythological Undraped Figures, Statuary Sacred and Secular Photographs, Portraits of Celebrities, Pretty Woman, English and French Actresses. Selections sent out on approval on receipt of deposit of Rs. and upwards. Price Lists and complete Catalogues post free. Address, Continental Novelty Co., 196, Strand, London, England. The Trade supplied.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 1,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 80,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulur Fazli Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on cash payment or per V. P. P.

HEART-WARBLINGS.
A BOOK OF POEMS.
By Mrs. F. deL. TUCKER.
In pale blue and gold, with bevelled boards.
A Pretty Gift Book.
JUST READY. Price, Rs 3-8. Postage and Packing 4 as. Very tastefully and attractively got up, more than pretty.—A. L. O. E.

A very pretty little volume of songs.—*Bombay Gazette.* She can be graphic too.—*Times of India.*
Can be had from Messrs. Thacker and Co., Bombay, or from Mrs. Tucker, Temperance Ho., Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6 per cent per annum for 18 months
5½ ,, ,, 12 ,,
5 ,, ,, 9 ,,
4½ ,, ,, 6 ,,
subject to notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle

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BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

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MAP of LOWER EGYPT.—OFFICIAL MAP of the DELTA. Based on the English and French Admiralty Surveys showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPHS, &c., mounted on cloth and rollers. Price, Re. 1.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Ahkari Act Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 3; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

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PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

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LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

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NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other documents relating to the same. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 1 anna.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, annas 8; postage free.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and BAR COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Postage free.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. With photographs of public buildings. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—MANIFEST and all other forms now in use in the Customs Department, printed on HOWARD and JONES'S PAPER, sold at the Custom House and at this office. For price per 100 apply to Manager,

BILLS of LADING Forms as approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Rs. 4-8 per 100.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 8 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

GENUINE WHIKY.

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has been just received; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said respecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well-known brand; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry*, etc., should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

From DR. WALLACE,
Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.
City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions*, which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN TEAS.

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THE increased demand all over India for these Teas is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence. The price being ridiculously low for the quality, gives the opportunity for every poor man to enjoy his cup of Tea.

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Bombay, July 22, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given, as required by sections 78 and 79 of the Bombay Municipal Act, that the VALUATION for 1885-86 of all Houses, Buildings, and Lands, liable to the Municipal Rates in the Parel Ward, has been completed, and that the Assessment Book of that Ward may be inspected at the Municipal Office.
Also that the Commissioner will, on the 10th August, 1885, proceed to revise the said valuation.
All complaints against such valuation should be made to the Commissioner in writing, and left at his office three days before the day above fixed for the revision of valuation.
H. A. ACWORTH,
Deputy Municipal Commissioner.
Municpl. Comr's Office, Bombay 24th July, 1885.

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A NICE SHAPED fashionable LANDAULETTE, a cee spring canoe shape PHAETON, Derby VICTORIA, canoe shape PHAETON, Stanhope PHAETON, "a very nice MAIL PHAETON, by Silk and Sons; and an EMPRESS PHAETON, and many other VICTORIAS for sale.
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Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	FO	do. do.
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Do.	F	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
lb. tins	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
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CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate on 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION of DIVIDENDS	$ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
K.D. Bottomley, Esq. H. Hoppius, Esq.
H. L. Hallgarten, Esq. Lewis Moss, Esq.
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Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
G. R. JOHNSTON.
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, September 15, 1881.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.
WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE

	Per l doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	,, 54 0	Rs. 5 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, ...
Dry Elite	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. ...	Rs. 32 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 35 0	,, 37 0
Goldiack, extra	,, 40 0	,, 42 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Johannismilch	,, 18 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, ...
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, ...
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...

From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE

Moselblumchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	,, ...	,, 15 0
Hochheimer	,, ...	,, 18 0
Braunsberger	,, 15 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Rudesheimer	,, 23 0	,, ...
Obersteiner-Rosenberg	,, 25 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

ENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 1 0	...

CLARETS.
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 13	0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	,, 16	0	,, 18 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 19	0	,, ...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 30	0	,, ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 1	2 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 1	0 ...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17	0 ...
Chateau Romer	,, 16	0 ...

Carlowitz	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 17 0

BRANDY

Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	-
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars		
M. & Spaun	,, 24 0	,, ...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	,, ...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	,, ...

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	,, 26 9	...

WHISKEY.

Bon Accord	Rs 18 0	,,
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey	,, 19 0	,,
Thistle Blend	,, 21 0	,,

BEER.

		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints		Rs. 25 0
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles		,, 10 0
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 22 0	Rs. ...
Italian Vermouth	,, 17 0	,, ...
Do. do Superior	,, 19 0	,, ...
		Per Doz.
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		Rs. 4 0
Do. do do tins		,,

PRESERVED MEATS SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Danish Butter per 1 lb. tin	1 8
Hams, Danish, finest smoked per lb.	0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins from 20—50 lb. tin	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Per tin	small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, ...
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 14	,, 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Green Peas	,, ...	,, 1 8
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ...	,, 1 0
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c. will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1885.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not to are the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN-DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson s Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St; London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.
THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, when dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine. Boys and girls should be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutte Vitæ will be found a great favourite—being far

CALENDAR—JULY, 1885.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... July 27th, 7h. 14·1m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 25	Poona Sky Races. *	5 36	6 36	10 10	54m	3 4	56m
				10	37 a	4	54 a
Sun. 26	8th Sunday after Trinity.	5 36	6 36	11 11	25m 9 a	4 5	28m 58 a
Mon. 27	Hyderabad Libel Case, Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m. English mail expected per s.s. Malwa.*	5 37	6 36	11 11	54m 40 a	5 5	0m 43 a
Tu. 28	Queen Spinning and Weaving Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Departure of English mail per s.s. Indus, 5 p.m. Poona Sky Races.	5 37	6 35	—— 0	21 a	5 6	31m 9 a
Wed. 29	Town Council, 3 p.m. Western India Flour Mills Co., Meetig, 4 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana, General Meeting.	5 38	6 35	0 0	13m 47 a	6 6	1m 30 a
Thr. 30	Victoria Landing and Shipping Agency, Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 38	6 34	0 1	47m 14 a	6 7	30m 5 a
Fri. 31	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 38	6 34	1 1	22m 14 a	6 7	56m 37 a

* Left Aden at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 21st inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 26.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion Choral. Hymns 217, 191 and 193.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
7 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 12 and 222.
Anthem.—"Incline Thine Ear."—Himmel.
Magnificat.—Parisian tone.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor fund.

Thursday, July 30.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Friday, July 31.

8-30 p.m.—Communicants' meeting.
Daily—At 6-45 a.m.—Matins. At 4-45 p.m.—Evensong.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 34, 207 and 193.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 205, 242, and 223.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 413, 222 and 365.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 240, 264, and 346.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 9, & 337.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 314, 311 and 289.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) with Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Chvir expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. NICOLAS' CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Clan Forbes in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, sailors are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Entertainment, Mechanics' Institute, Parel, 7-30 p.m.

THE CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 18th inst. shows an increase in earnings of Rs. 40,761.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Adowa entered the dock on Thursday; the s. s. Bechampton entered, and the s. s. Clan Murray left, it yesterday.

PAREL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A variety entertainment will be given at the B. B. and C. I. Mechanics' Institute, Parel, this evening, at half-past seven. Tickets 8 annas.

A BOAT LOST.—A cutter belonging to H. M. S. Magdalla capsized and sunk on Wednesday night, whilst on her way from Hog Island to Mazagon-bunder. The crew have been picked up, but the boat has not been recovered as yet.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Villatee Khanun, a woman aged 35 years. The deceased was the wife of a Mahomedan mendicant. The evidence went to show that she had poisoned herself with opium because she had been abused by a cook, with whom she had some altercation as she put it to one of her friends shortly before taking the extreme step, "she could not survive the disgrace of being abused by a cook." A verdict of suicide was recorded.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—The case in which Luis Marcelino De Almeida, a Municipal employe, charged a hamal and a gomastah in the employ of Khan Bahadur Behramjee Moos with assaulting him at their master's residence on Malabar Hill on the 11th inst., was resumed yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Hyam Buckland, of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, pleader, for the two defendants. The complainant, it will be remembered, had gone to the house to levy a distress warrant on the goods in the instance of the Municipal Commissioner; and the defendants, it was alleged, had forcibly ejected him from the bungalow. The magistrate was of opinion that it had not been made out to the satisfaction of the court that Mr. Moos occupied the bungalow on which it was attempted to levy the distress, or that there was any property of his there. The accused were therefore discharged.

FOOTBALL MATCH.—The match this evening is between the Byculla and the Grant Medical College teams. It promises to be a well-contested game, as both sides are strongly represented. Play will commence at 5-30. The following are the names of the members of the teams: Byculla (Blue)—H. Binns, goal; W. Smith and A. O'Brien, full-backs; T. H. Potts and W. Waller, half-backs; F. Clark and C. Mackeson, three-quarter-backs; T. Rhenius, Mr. Gawthorne, W. Mackeson, T. Harper, A. Balfour, D. Macdonald, A. Sheffield, and Myatt, forwards; G. Fearn, umpire. Grant Medical College (Yellow and Black)—T. Hopkins, goal; W. Chitts and J. M. Cabral, quarter-backs; S. Ward and J. Macqueen, half-backs; W. Reed and W. C. Wentillis, three-quarter-backs; F. Netscher, E. Valentine, A. D'Cunha, R. Summers, C. Crumby, C. Raymond, P. D'Souza, and C. Kinsley, forwards; W. E. Waite, umpire.

THE RECENT CONCERTS AT THE TOWN HALL.—We are requested to state that the two concerts given in the Town Hall on the 4th and 8th instants in aid of the Shipwrecked Seamen's Relief Fund realised a net sum of Rs. 2,709-12-4. The widows and families of those who have lost their lives are deeply indebted to the ladies and gentlemen who so graciously assisted in the concert; and we are asked to mention the names of Mesdames Macmillan, Adams, and Morland; Misses Schmuck and Branson; Messieurs Schmuck, Stoeckel, Dixon, Close, Hebditch, Johnston, Nicholson, Craig, Vining, Lamb, Macbeth, Bake, and Hardy. We are also asked to add that Mr. Claridge, of the Caxton Press, printed programmes, and Mr. F. C. Mehta, proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Press, printed tickets and books of the words, free of charge. The *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* also contributed by making large reductions and waiving charges in their respective advertisements. Messrs. Cursetjee, Soundy & Co. sold tickets gratis, and Mr. Soundy and his son, of that firm, gave very valuable assistance in the management. Mr. Khakeebhoy Pudumsey supplied all the furniture free of charge.

THE SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of contributions from the following gentlemen on account of the fund:—

Name of Contributor.	Rs.	Opera and Isle.	Spoke Hall.	General.	Total amount.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	30	775	1,324-8-4	8,230-4-1	10,379-12-5
Capt J Stanhope, as Scawfell		..		8	8
A. Hill, Esq Indapur, Poona District		..		5	5
B C Bailey, Esq. Ahmedanagur		..		5	5
Major-General H James..	20	20	20	40	100
H Bowden, Esq		..		5	5
W Fishbolt, R C Chaplain		..		3	3
W P Bridges, Esq		..		5	5
Capt A Bowles		..		5	5
S J Hamilton, Esq		..	10	..	10
G E Walter, Esq		..		5	5
W H D Jones, Esq		..		5	5
C J Masterson, Esq		..		5	5
A Priestley, Esq		..		5	5
J de Sousa, Esq		..	5	5	10
Total Rs..	70	795	1,359-8-4	8,331-4-1	10,555-12-5

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN INDIA.

THE *Gazette of India* contains a long resolution, occupying eighteen pages, on the subject of Mahomedan Education. The resolution begins by saying that in February, 1882, a memorial was addressed to His Excellency the late Viceroy by the National Mahomedan Association calling attention to the present decayed position of Mahomedans in India, to the causes which had, in the opinion of the memorialists, led to this decadence, and to the circumstances which, in their belief, tend to perpetuate that condition. The memorial was fully reported upon by the Local Governments and was also discussed by the Education Commission. His Excellency the late Viceroy was unable to deal with the question before his departure from India, but left on record an expression of his hope that it would receive full consideration at the hands of his successor. The present Viceroy feels a special interest in the well-being and advancement of the Mahomedan subjects of the Crown in India; and after his landing at Bombay took an early opportunity of assuring the leading members of the Mahomedan community of Western India that he would not fail to enquire into the representations submitted by them with reference to the position and prospects of their co-religionists. His Excellency in Council has now carefully considered the memorial above referred to, together with the correspondence and reports to which it gave rise, and numerous pamphlets and papers of various descriptions kindly furnished by persons interested in the subject of Mahomedan education. From the statements of the memorialists, as a whole course of past discussion, it would appear that it is clear that the chief drawback in the way of the advancement of the Mahomedan community in times past has been their inability or unwillingness to take full advantage of the State system of education.

After summarising the facts relating to Mahomedan education in the report of the Education Commission the Resolution goes on to say that it is evident that a considerable improvement has taken place within the past 10 or 15 years in the relations of the Mahomedan community to the educational system of the country, and that many of the drawbacks of which complaints might justly have been made in 18·0 have now been removed. It is only by frankly placing themselves in line with the Hindus, and taking full advantage of the Government system of high and especially of English education, that the Mahomedans can hope fairly to hold their own in respect of the better description of State appointments. This is clearly seen by the memorialists themselves, and the reports of Local Governments show that in most provinces a real advance has been made in this respect. The recommendations of the Commission are, as they themselves point out, not of universal application, and none of them need be taken to imply a leaning towards the maintenance of a distinctly Oriental training throughout the curriculum for Mahomedan pupils. The object of the Commission is to attract Mahomedan scholars by giving adequate prominence to those subjects to which their parents attach importance, and to hold out special inducements to a backward class; this is applying the recommendation in this regard is everywhere to be paid to local circumstances, and care must be taken to avoid unnecessary widening of the line between Mahomedan and other classes of the community. The Education Commission have dealt so completely with the whole question of Mahomedan education, that the appointment of a Special Commission to go into it afresh on the subject, as suggested by the memorialists, is no longer necessary. The recommendations of the Commission have been considered by Local Government. The Government of Bombay remarks, that "the special wants of Mahomedans have had attention;" refers to the monthly grant of Rs. 500 towards the Anjuman-i-Islam school; and adds that "the Governor in Council is prepared to aid further in the extension of Mahomedan education when an opportunity offer." Although here, as in Madras, the educational conditions of the Mahomedan population taken as a whole is not altogether unsatisfactory, there can be no doubt that certain localities, as in Sind, there is an urgent call for special measures; and the Governor-General in Council would wish to see the same further examination of local wants initiated that has been suggested for Madras. Some steps should certainly be taken to encourage Mahomedans to read up to the higher standards. At present here, as in other provinces, they specially fail to pursue their studies beyond the lower stages.

On the whole, the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the attention which has once more been drawn to the subject of Mahomedan education will have the best results. His Excellency in Council attaches special importance to recommendation (16) of the Commission's Report, "that in the annual reports on public instruction a special section be devoted to Mahomedan education." These reports should be precise and detailed, and discuss the position and advancement of the Mahommedan community, not merely as a whole, but with reference to local variations, in order that the Government of India may be kept fully informed as to the state and progress of this important section of the community. For the attraction of Mahomedans to higher education, a liberal provision of scholarships and honorary titles and dress must not be overlooked in the framing of any general scheme of scholarships for any province, in pursuance of the orders of the Government of India on the Report of the Education Commission. Probably the appointment of Mahomedan Inspecting Officers to inspect not merely primary Mahomedan schools, but to enquire into Mahomedan education generally, would have a good effect among Bengal and other places where Mahomedans are very backward. Such officers would bring the peculiar wants of their co-religion ists more thoroughly to notice than can perhaps be expected from subordinate officers of a different faith. The action taken in those and other directions should be fully explained in the annual reports.

As regards Mahomedan endowments generally these are almost invariably, it is believed, of a religious or *quasi*-religious character; and while it is impossible for Government to meddle with them, large powers of interference are conferred on those interested in their supervision by Act XX of 1863. What is chiefly required is, as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal points out, that the enlightened Members of the Mahomedan community should bring pressure to bear upon their less advanced co-religionists, in whose hands the control of this description for the most part lie, to give a wise direction to their expenditure. His Excellency in Council would be glad, therefore, if the Local Governments of Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab were each to appoint a small committee to consider and report upon this subject.

The memorial of the National Mahomedan Association lays special stress upon the extent to which the Hindus have ousted Mahomedans from State employ generally, and prays that "the balance of State patronage may be redressed." The memorialists are aware of the orders which have from time to time been issued by the Government of India as well as by the Local Governments, directing the heads of departments to pay due regard to the claims of candidates belonging to their community; but at the same time they assert that no practical gain has accrued to the Mahomedans from these orders. This they attribute to two causes—(1) neglect of the Government policy by the subordinate officials who make appointment and dispensation of State patronage rests, and (2) the undue importance which is attached to a university qualification. With regard to this point, the Government of India would remark that in every province admission to the superior departments of the Government service is now, speaking generally, regulated either by public competition or by the possession of qualifications altogether independent of university test, irrespective of caste of the candidate. Mahomedans have secured a less proportion of places in the public service than members of other native communities in India, the blame cannot, in the opinion of the Government of India, be attributed in any sensible degree to the action of the State or of its officers. In the matter of the Statutory Civil Service, the Mahommedans have in fact had even more than their proportionate share of consideration, 10 out of 39 nominations to that service having been given to Mussulmans.

From the reports of the Local Governments it would appear moreover that the memorialists have exaggerated the numerical inferiority of Mahomedans to the public service generally. In Madras and Bombay where Mahomedans form only from 6 to 7 per cent. of the total population, the anxiety of these Governments to induce the Mussalman community to qualify for the public service has been distinctly manifested in the special educational facilities afforded to members of that community. Not only so, but Mussulman candidates, provided they are qualified by the prescribed tests for the public service, even when they receive exceptional favour. In Madras this has been specially the case since the time of Lord Hobart's Government in 1872. The Government of Bombay point out that in Western India the Mahomedan chances of employment are better now than they were in the days of the Hindu dynasties which preceded the British Empire. If the proportion of Mahomedans in the public service in Bombay is small, it is not due, in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, to be found, not in any disfavour to Mahomedans, entertained by English bestowers of patronage, nor in the overpowering influence of Hindu advisers and subordinates, for the Government and its higher officers are fully alive to the administrative advantage of associating men of different races in every department of public business, but in the circumstance that entrance into the public service is determined as far as possible by educational tests, whereby public emoluments are treated as public property, and the public gets the best and fittest persons." In Sind, where the proportion of Mahomedans to the total population is considerable, the reports show that that community is very largely represented in most departments of the public service.

The Governor-General in Council does not consider it desirable or for the advantage of the Mahomedans themselves that they should be exempted from those tests which are established to secure the admission of duly qualified candidates into the public service. Nor can special favour be shown them in open competitive examinations of any description. It is only by raising their own educational qualifications to the level already attained by other races that the Mahommedans can hope to win appointments that are awarded as the result of examination. But there are a large number of appointments the gift of which lies in the hands of the Local Governments, the High Courts, or local officers. The Governor-General in Council desires that in those provinces where Mahomedans do not receive their full share of State employment, the Local Governments and High Courts will endeavour to redress this inequality as opportunity offers, and will impress upon subordinate officers the importance of attending to this in their selection of candidates for appointments of the class last referred to. The subject of the extent to which Mahomedans are employed in offices under Government might usefully be noticed in the Annual Reports of Provincial administration.

Another point urged in the memorial is the alleged unsatisfactory character of the administration of Mahommedan law. The remedy suggested is the appointment in the confusedly of Mahomedan Judges qualified to expound the Mahomedan law, to sit as Assessor Judges in the trial of Mahomedan cases. The appointment of a Mahomedan Judge in each of the High Courts of India is also recommended. With regard to this matter, the Government of India, after a careful consideration of the local reports, including the opinions of the High Courts, has no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the Mussalman community have no substantial grievance. In those provinces in which any considerable number of cases of Mahommedan law come before the Courts, the Bar is largely composed of members of that community, so that Mahomedan exponents of the law are always to be found. The appointment of law officer to the Courts was abolished by Act XI of 1864 after full deliberation, on the ground that the office had come to be one of no practical utility. However necessary it may have been in the early days of British rule to employ Mahommedan experts to interpret Mahommedan law, especially when the Criminal Courts for the most part had to administer that law, such necessity has now ceased to exist; the penal code has been introduced, the general study of law has progressed, the standard for judicial employment has been raised and text-books in English, dealing fully and ably with Mahommedan law, have become common. In the opinion, therefore, of the Government of India the evidence forthcoming lends no support to the statements of the memorialists, that justice has miscarried from the want of acquaintance of the Judges with Mahommedan law.

The Governor-General in Council has felt it to be his duty in the preceding paragraphs to controvert various misconceptions which find place in the representations that have been laid before Government: but the will, as already stated, always take a lively interest in the advancement and well-being of the Mahommedan community, and he concurs in the remarks which that unfriendly occur in the final reports, that the very fact that a memorial like that under notice has been presented with the concurrence and approval of so many leading gentlemen in Bengal and elsewhere, indicates that the Mahommedans have themselves come to appreciate fully the necessity of moving with the times. They have now among them not a few highly educated and public-spirited men who are keenly interested in the improvement and advancement of their co-religionists. The Local Governments are everywhere anxious to do all that they equitably can do to assist in this movement; and His Excellency in Council has little doubt that, within the next ten years, much greater progress will be made than has hitherto been recorded. It is the earnest desire of the Supreme Government to treat all classes of Her Majesty's subject in India with absolute impartiality, and see all alike benefiting by the protection, the patronage, and the assistance of the State.

BRITISH OFFICERS AND THEIR WEAPONS.

THE following lecture was delivered by Major King Harman, at the United Service Institution, Simla, on Friday, the 17th inst.:—

It is with reference to the Commissioned Officers of the land forces that I am going to trouble you with a few crude remarks this afternoon. Who shall give a short and correct definition of that term "a good officer?" Opinions differ as to the qualifications needful to render an officer a thoroughly efficient and reliable leader and director of troops in battle. On one hand it is considered a *sine qua non* that he should have passed every examination under the sun, and be able to write the magic letters p. s. c. or p. a. c. after his name. On the other hand, we have the extremists of the old school who contend that training that is needful to a good physical training joined to a robust constitution and skill at arms. Of course I do not mean to imply that each member of the military community must or does hold to one or other of these opinions, but they are the extremes towards which most people run more or less violently. What, in my humble opinion, is wanted, is a happy medium between the two, a curtailing of those killing, cramming, never ending theoretical examinations, and a judicious adding to, what for want of a better word I must call, the practical training, for I cannot help thinking that officers of the army are much like other human beings in this respect, that a large proportion of them from constant study—and remember that a young officer's prospects in after life depend very much on the amount that he studies in early life—I say that from constant study very many of them are very apt to become essentially thinking men, as opposed to fighting men or men of action, and by degrees become so engrossed in the theory of their profession that they overlook, or ignore, but what I term important practical details. I mean that they study the theory of fighting, but not actual fighting itself. Of what avail is it to an officer if he has passed considerable examinations, and is yet unable to defend himself when attacked? I of course do not go the length of saying that an officer who is unacquainted with the use of sword or pistol is totally unfit to lead men, for it is well known that many good leaders and commanders in former days carried nothing but a good strong stick in action. Judging of others by myself, I know that if I were a private soldier I would far sooner follow a fighting officer than a non-fighting one—but that man is likely to be any holder or pluckier than the other—but simply because I should feel pretty confident that the fighting officer could, and would, force a way for himself and his company if it came to a hand-to-hand tussle, whereas the other would most probably fall before his first opponent, and leave his company without a leader. Moreover, we should not lose sight of the fact that a man who can handle himself well is able to defend others who may be disabled, and he can also teach others. I do not think that there is any positive proof that in olden days, officers were more proficient in the use of their weapons than they are now, but, considering that duelling was in force, and in fashion, that there was more hand-to-hand fighting in battle, and that there was less security of life generally everywhere than nowadays, it is only reasonable, I think, to infer that they were so. It has always seemed to me a very strange thing that although there is constantly continued and even increasing expenditure of time, trouble, and money on the instruction of the soldier in the use of arms, in the use of their weapons, yet no attention whatever is paid to the actual fighting capabilities of the Commissioned Officers; and it seems to be taken for granted either that they are quite perfect in the use of their weapons, or else that skill in the use of them is a matter of no importance. The Queen's Regulations contain a distinct order, which is repeated in the Army Regulations of the two Indian Presidencies, that all officers of Cavalry and Infantry, those of the Engineers and Artillery being for some unknown reason excluded, on first joining their Regiments or Depots are to be put through a course of instruction in fencing and further, that all other officers should be encouraged to practise this exercise as much as possible during their leisure hours; but in the case of Infantry Officers, the instruction is only compulsory at stations where Military Gymnastics have to be held, and from this order I infer that it was and is intended that every officer in the Army shall be an efficient swordsman, as I can find no other reference to actual obligatory part of the order is carried out with more or less care in most Regiments, but the voluntary portion of it is almost entirely neglected; consequently, as a rule, an officer from want of practice loses the effects of what he has learned on first joining the service. I may be wrong on this point, but as the proof of the pudding is in the eating, it would be interesting to ascertain by actual enquiry how important or unimportant or even in Simla itself, how many officers there are who could be relied on to stop the rush of a Ghazee either with his sword or pistol. So impressed was I with the importance of the subject endeavoured to improve as much as possible the fighting qualities and consequent value of all officers of the Army, that about six years ago, with the assistance of Major Hallowes, who was then Inspector of Gymnasia, Captain Anderton, R.A., and now Captain G. Haines, A.D.C., I managed to start a Gymnastic Fencing School at Simla for which the Government of India supplied most of the apparatus. Major Hallowes came down and helped us with subscriptions and donations, but very few joined the class as working pupils, and I am sorry to say that it was not a success. I should like very much to see it re-established, and also to see similar institutions, with a limited range attacked, started by Government at every large station in the plains in which all officers including civilians and G. D. D. can be taught how to use their weapons, for I am not one of those who think that the men of the present generation are physically inferior to their fathers and grandfathers; on the contrary, I think that in some respects they are, if anything, rather superior.

For instance, more attention is now given to Gymnastics, running, swimming, at schools than was the case twenty-five years ago, and amongst the junior officers of the Army it is the exception to find one who is not good at all field sports and manly games. But unfortunately fighting has gone out of fashion altogether. Personal bravery and self-reliance at all times, but particularly in times of danger, are two of the world-renowned qualities of Englishmen, but I cannot help thinking that that early training to be a non-combatant must in after years interfere very much with the man's value as a combatant officer and as a leader in battle, unless after joining the service his natural ingenuity and sagacity are judiciously developed and encouraged by careful instruction and constant practice in the use of his weapons. Now if you will allow that there is any truth in what I have said so far, as applicable to officers in general, I think you will agree with me that the observations apply with double force to us in India, more especially to officers serving with Native regiments who are so few in number that the life each one is expected to lead, when possible value to the State. I do not suppose any one ever heard of a sane man who was totally unacquainted with shooting deliberately going out to attack a tiger or any other dangerous wild beast, and yet every time that a British force goes into action, more particularly against such foes as are usually met with in India and Africa, there are hundreds of officers who are unable to use their weapons to just as great dangers, with the most reckless bravery, quite unmindful of the fact that soldiers without leaders and commanders are liable to degenerate in a rabble and that, therefore, the death of each officer is an enormous gain to the enemy. The only officially recognised weapon for officers of the British Imperial Army is the sword. I ought rather to say that the sword is the only recognised weapon for the Home and Colonial Army, because within the last few months, thanks to Sir Charles MacGregor, the Government of India have ordered every officer proceeding on active service to carry a revolver, and this order is quite in the right direction, but I venture to think that many more such steps are still required, and my special object in addressing you now is, not so much to state my own ideas as to ascertain in the most public manner possible the ideas of other and more competent officers, what those steps should be. I am aware that this matter has quite recently received the careful attention of the Army Head Quarters and that orders will shortly be issued for the partial instruction of certain grades of officers in the use of single stick and revolver, but as, in my humble opinion, the subject is one of national importance, and considering that no orders have yet been issued regarding it, I hope that I shall not be deemed wanting in respect or discipline for drawing your attention to it in this imperfect manner. We all know that fencing is simply the art of using the small sword or rapier which are weapons that can be used for thrusting only, but as none of our officers are armed with such weapons, and perhaps a few have retained the small swords of their fathers, of what use to them is fencing as now taught? Therefore I would recommend, with due deference, that either the system and weapon of instruction should be completely changed, or else that the regulation sword for all officers and for cavalry soldiers, should be altered so as to make it a thrusting weapon only. I should infinitely prefer the latter for the simple reason that the point is so far more deadly than the edge; but in any case the weapon of instruction, if it is to be of any real use, must be made to represent the fighting weapon more nearly than the foil does the present regulation swords. If it is considered necessary to arm officers and men with a cutting sword, then I maintain that the weapon must have a slightly curved, broad, flat blade, capable of receiving a keen edge, and always kept sharp; and that the weapon of instruction must resemble it as closely as possible. Before leaving this part of my subject I should like to draw your attention to the very great difference which exists between the Native swordsmen, no matter what part of the country he comes from, and the average British officer in what I may call the personal feeling of the individual towards the weapon on which his life may at any moment depend. How indifferent the former is to the appearance of his scabbard, but how careful he is that the blade is sharp and true and free from rust; and how indifferent the latter is to the quality and condition of the blade, but how very careful he is that the scabbard is bright and clean. Then again look at the size, shape and weight of our officers' swords, how many of these are exactly in accordance with the regulations, and as regards the quality of the blade there are absolutely no regulations whatever. No responsibility attaches to any one concerning those points, and so long as the hilt and scabbard appear correct no one troubles himself about the blade. Doubtless many who hear or read this will be most indignant, and what will be their feelings when I tell them that half their swords are worthless rubbish, I cannot say, but such is the case; few of them are capable of receiving a hard cut from a talwar, of taking and keeping an edge that would take a man's arm off, or of standing the ordinary tests of spring and block which are applied to the swords made by Mr. Mole of Birmingham with which the rank and file of the mounted branches are supplied. I think that not unfrequently a sword is defended for officers or men the first thing to settle is that it should be either a thrusting or cutting weapon; compromises are worse than useless, they are dangerous; the second is that all officers should be compelled to equip themselves with such swords of regulation size and quality, and that Commanding Officers should be held responsible that each such sword is proved and tested, not only before being taken into use, but once every year by the Civil Master Armourer when he examines and tests the Regimental rifles. I would also add here that the annual examination and testing of all sword knots belonging to a non-Cavalry Regiment is just as necessary, in my opinion, as the examination of the carbines.

As many may wonder, and perhaps ask, what I expect to see by all this, or if I imagine for a moment that anything I say here will have any chance of causing the Military authorities to alter the patterns of weapons that have been settled long ago by competent authorities, I may state at once that of course personally I can gain nothing, but I certainly do hope that this will lead to some official enquiry being made into the subject.

Intimately connected with the question of swords is that of defensive armour or chain protectors of some sort. And for my part I not only see no objection to the wear of such articles, but I consider that it is the bounden duty of every Officer to adopt every means in his power, short of running away, to protect himself and to preserve his life for the service of his country; and therefore I think that, whether proficiency in the use of sword and pistol is insisted on or not, all officers should be oblized to wear something of the sort. What that something should be I am not prepared to say, but if the idea was once approved of the remainder would doubtless be left to the usual Committee. In former days the Epaulet was worn for use as well as for show, but they have long since been abolished, and are now replaced by a useless, tawdry shoulder cord. Now what objection could there be to add one or more small chains or piece of chain mail to our present shoulder cords, and so make them useful? It is almost needless to remind you that of late years the limbs, if not the lives, of several valuable officers have been saved by wearing chain protectors, whilst it is equally well known that during the mutiny and of late in Egypt many have been disabled or killed by a sword cut across the back of words about pistols—I believed in every other European Army the revolver forms part of each officer's equipment and that each country has its own special pattern; but the English Army, although there is a special pattern for issue to such ranks and grades as are supplied gratis by Government as well as for sale to such officers as are permitted and who care to purchase them, yet the revolver is not officially considered as forming part of an officer's equipment anywhere out of India, although, as I said before, that important step has been taken in India within the past few months. I hope that that is only the first important step that will be taken in this matter, of which the first would be an order compelling every combatant and non-combatant officer in the army to provide himself with a revolver of a certain specified authorised pattern; and to have always in his possession a certain fixed quantity of ammunition for it, in a serviceable condition, and that, if at any time hereafter, Government considers it necessary to alter materially the pattern of either sword or revolver, or both, or fresh ammunition, should be issued to all free of cost.

Secondly, that every officer so provided should be compelled to fire not less than 40 or 50 rounds annually, half to be fired with one hand and half with the other—and that all revolvers be examined once a year by the Civil Master Armourer to see that they are in good order. If what use is a revolver to a man if he cannot and will not try even to learn to shoot with it? How many shots, I wonder, have any of us fired from our revolvers during this year? Many can probably estimate the number defended on payment, of Government Regulation revolvers from the Arsenals, but I object to that for two reasons, first, because it would interfere with private trade; and secondly, because the Enfield pistols are all made on the same size and pattern, and therefore do not suit every body, besides possessing, in my opinion, other defects both in construction and in sighting. This new revolver of mine was made by Webley, the famous Birmingham gun-maker, who makes all the revolvers for the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores. I consider the chief points of a revolver to be strength and simplicity of the component parts; a barrel sufficiently long and a power charge sufficiently strong to kill a man at 30 yards' distance; a chamber that will take the service cartridge, and a stock that fits the hand and suits the eye; and if you get these points satisfactory I think you may be sure that the rest is right. The stock is a most important part, and many have been the controversies over the shape, but the best way is to try several kinds and choose by eyesight which you best; remember that the men's hands are not the same size or shape, and unless the stock suits you, your shooting will never be uniform, and seldom good. You will see by the illustrations I have sketched of them, and of them good in their way, but some take the Government cartridge and the others will not, a most important and very serious defect which I think worthy the attention of Government. You will also notice the difference between the shape of the cartridges. Every officer should be obliged to have a lanyard of some sort attached to his revolver, either a short one to go round the wrist, or a long one to go round the neck; and I think that a minute orders are necessary regarding the ammunition pouch, and the number of rounds to be carried in it; also as to what weight, if any, should be allowed to the Field Service kit when on active service. Many may, and perhaps will, object to all that I have just said, on the plea that Officers are very seldom engaged now-a-days in hand-to-hand fighting, and that quite 75 per cent. of the losses in action are from rifle fire, and I admit that to a certain extent, such men can make their case good, but I do not think that is any reason why the remaining 25 per cent., or indeed why even one life should be sacrificed for want of a little forethought. We officers of the Army are taken the greatest care of in some respects: our theoretical education appears to increase every year; we are dressed up in Khaki so as to prevent the possibility of an enemy seeing us a mile or two off, and of our own men recognising us when close at hand, which are no doubt wise and useful precautions, but up to the present time we have never been made to provide ourselves with good weapons nor have we been taught the use of them.

THE MARWAREE NUISANCE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* sees reason to take the part of a large and useful class of men who, it is needless to say, as a body, have but little of this world's goods, living from hand to mouth. Now, they shall be prepared after this to hear that coffee planters, contractors, masters of households, superintendents of all kinds—including lunatic asylums—are all liable to be hauled before any Small Cause Court for the debts of those they employ. The law is only intended to be a terror to evil-doers, and if the Bombay, or any other Small Cause Court is in possession of a process of ratiocination by which the manager of a newspaper office can be made guilty of an offence in having his employés directly, instead of indirectly, through the court for the sole benefit of their creditors, it should make it at once known in the interests of the public. The legislature could never have intended to inflict a hardship that cannot be defended on grounds of either justice or expediency. As it is wise not to interfere in quarrels, so is it wise not to have anything to do with disputes between employers and employés. It is plain enough that if the manager of a daily paper is compelled to stop the wages of his men, and pay the same into court for the purpose of being distributed among their creditors, the work in the office will soon cease, the men being unable to labour from want of food. This would lead to the growls of subscribers, the dissatisfaction of authors, and the round oaths of the indignant manager. The question is a serious one, and a business man, we should think, would be glad to find it settled equitably. Employers have enough to do to square their own accounts, and have certainly no time to share in the lawyering, bullying and abuse that the debts of each of their forty or fifty workmen.—*Bunglore Spectator.*

AN EPISCOPAL JUBILEE IN TINNEVELLY.

THE *Madras Mail* reports the celebration at Palamcottah of the jubilee of Bishop Sargent of Tinnevelly. On the 7th July, 1835, the Bishop first arrived at Palamcottah and he has completed fifty years of earnest, active, faithful labour, in connection with the Church Missionary Society's Mission in Tinnevelly. The 14th July was the day appointed for the great gatherings of native Christians and friends to celebrate the occasion. Long before this, preparations were in active progress. A most commodious pandal, capable of seating some 2,000 people, was erected on the ground in the centre of the Bishop's compound. This was adorned with a profusion of banners, and handsome chandeliers and globes; and triumphal arches were erected over each gateway. The whole neighbourhood presented a bright, festive appearance. During the day, letters and telegrams from many parts of India and England conveyed to the Bishop the hearty congratulations and good wishes of friends at a distance. At day-break the bells in the church towers chimed away merrily and at half-past 7, the bell summoned the people to worship, and the large mission church was filled to over-flowing, there being, upwards of 1,400 in the congregation, including about 60 native clergymen. At 11 a.m. the first great gathering took place in the pandal, which was densely packed with representatives of all classes of the Christian community—young, middle-aged, and old, from all parts of the province. The whole scene was one of animated, heartfelt festive joy and rejoicing throughout. As soon as the Bishop had taken his seat on the dais, prayer for the divine blessing on the proceedings was offered, and a lyric with musical accompaniment sung, and then an address was read by the Rev. V. Simeon, pastor of Naloor. Immediately after the reading of the congratulatory address Mr. Thomas Kavaroyer came forward, and in the name of the whole body of Christians presented to the Bishop a beautifully bound English Bible. In the evening the pandal was brilliantly lighted up, and a large gathering of native Christians assembled for lyric preaching accompanied with native music. The proceedings of the whole day concluded with a display of fire-work. On the following day, at 5 p.m., another gathering took place in the pandal—which was of peculiar significance—inasmuch as it evidenced the very high esteem in which Bishop Sargent is held by the native Hindu community in the Tinnevelly Province. Some 130 of the leading members of Hindu society assembled to add their hearty congratulations to those of the native Christian body.

BENGAL.

FLOODS ON THE CAWNPORE LINE.—The Cawnpore Light Railway for a second season in succession has been unfortunate in being visited by damaging floods. Between Kasgunge and Khudasgunge on the Cawnpore-Achneyra line, we hear that the inundations were so heavy as to threaten the entire destruction of the former station. Fortunately for the people, unfortunately for the railway, the embankment gave way and the pent-up waters found an outlet, carrying with

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 24.

THE Bank of England return, as telegraphed by Reuter for the week ending on Wednesday, discloses no material alteration, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities being still 45 per cent., and in the open market rates of discount are unchanged at ½ per cent. on 3 months' and 1½ per cent. on 6 months' bills. With the exception of a decline of ⅛ in 4 per cent. Rupee Paper, the usual Stock Exchange quotations were without change yesterday, Consols being still 99⅝ and French Rentes 110¾.

In the London General Produce markets, seeds and wheat remain without change; but Coffee is reported firm, with an advance of 2s. per cwt., Mid-plantation Ceylon now standing at 65s.

The Manchester Piece-goods market yesterday was again very firm, with hardening prices; and the Liverpool market for the raw staple continues firm, the sales yesterday being estimated at 10,000 bales, including 800 Surats, which, Reuter says, are freely offered. That may be so, but the entire stock of Surats is only in the neighbourhood of 65,000 bales, so that the offerings cannot be so very heavy. In spot quotations a further recovery of 1-16d. is noted in Mid-Uplands, and Americans to arrive have further advanced 1-32d. in near and 1-64d. in distant positions. From New York an advance of 1-16d. cent. is quoted in ready and 1 point in futures to 10½d. and 9·74 cents. per lb. respectively.

There is nothing new to report regarding the position of the staple here. The additional firmness in Liverpool and New York has not, so far as we can learn, led to any buying orders being sent to this side, so that transactions are confined to the daily operations of the local mills. A rainfall of 4 inches at Broach last night is reported by wire, but it will do good in the present position of the crop.

WHEAT continues dull in tone, and tending easier in the matter of price. From home telegraphic advices report well of the growing crops, the weather being very favourable. Quotations to-day are for No. 1 White Pessy Rs. 3-13½, No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3-11½ per cwt. railway terms.

SEEDS:—For Linseed the demand is quiet at Rs. 6-14 per cwt. Rapeseed is steady at Rs. 6 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 5-12 for Yellow, and Rs. 4-15½ for Brown Cawnpore.

FREIGHTS show continued dullness, and the engagements making are very few. The s. s. Wingates is reported to have been fixed for open charter, August loading, at 20s. per ton. Current quotations are now:—

		Forward.
Liverpool	Ready.	16-3 to 17-6
Continent.....	"	16-3 to 17-6.
Open Charter..	"	20
Havre	"	20
Antwerp	"	21-3
Marseilles.....	"	18-9 to 20
Trieste-Venice.	"	20 at 2.

EXCHANGE:—Telegrams from Calcutta reporting a decline of 1-23d. there, the feeling here to-day has been distinctly easier, and in Bank paper a reduction of 1-32d. must be quoted. Private bills are nominally unchanged, but in all probability 1-32d. would have been conceded had there been any paper offering in the market. Closing rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1-6 25-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1-6d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1-6 27-32d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1-6 15-16d.
Private, 3 months' sight	2 7-00d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, with comparatively little doing. Fours opened at Rs. 97⅞, but have since quietened down to Rs. 97½. Fours-and-a-half have receded to Rs. 99¾.

SHARES remain very quiet. In Spinning and Weaving Mills a decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 is again quoted, the improved state of things in regard to the crops being more than counterbalanced by the prospect of dearer cotton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.c.	747½
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	820-0
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250		do.	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	1750 £137xd
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	..	£144xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W ompany	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	98
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	640
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowanagar Mills	9,0 0	100	all	..	14
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	160
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	710
Coimbs Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	533
Coorla Mills	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	6.0
City of Bombay.....	600	1,000	1,000	..	770
D. Spinning	3,000	2,00	2,0,0	..	145
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,0,0	1,0,0	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	535
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,200	1,00	1,00	25	565
Gokuldas S. Co.	3,000	50	50	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	85
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	760
Hingunghas Mill Co.	700	500	500	70	695
Hyderabad Spinning Co	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,065
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	Rs. 20	420
Indian Manfg Co. Ltd.	668	1,000	1,00	..	910
James Greaves Mills.	100	400	400	..	432½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	50,	50,	Rs. 40	550
Jewraj Bhaloo	1,300	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	987½
Khandeish.....	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	890
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	825
Lancaster Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	140
Madras United	600	1,00	1,00	160	2,40)
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	Rs. 35		980
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	1,090
Managon Spinning....	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	187½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,325
National Spinning....	600	1,00	1,00	..	530
Nigamon Cotton Ginning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	102xd
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern ..	1,500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	975
ricntal	5,725	625	625	Rs. 10	485
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 10	120
People of India S. & W Company	1,000	250	250	64	165
Prince of Wales Spinning Company....	1,250	500	500	..	130
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,0 0	..	725
Ripon.....	641	1,000	1,00	..	700
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sholapore Mills	675	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,300
Southern India	1,000	500	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.			500	Rs. 20	360
Victoria Mills	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Western India S. & M. Company	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	650

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	£1,000	200	200	30 p.c.	200
	750	200	150	10 do.	150
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	222
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	88
Do. New issue..	500	100	17½	10 2-3p.c	37 3xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	90
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	660
Bombay Salt Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	480
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1200	100	100	Rs. 6	106
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation.	11,000	12,500	1,500	300	4,250
Do. New Shares ..	1,000	500	300	60	850
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	880
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	101
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	44
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	10½	126
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	600	500	300	30	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. ..	600	500	200	36 p. a.	380
Kamp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	337
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	1¼	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Indian Association	,000	20	20	1¼	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. a.	95
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	330
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	,000	10,	100	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,200	25	25	Rs. 10	154
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,190
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,600	100	100	Rs. 1	165
Upper India Flour Mills	1,000	12	100	p.ct.	1 50

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Euxine, 971 tons, Captain A Yule, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Waverly, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, sails to-day for Hull via Canal with a general cargo.

DEPARTURE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Khedive, 2,123 tons, Captain A C Loggin, will sail to-day with China and Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Calcutta—Mr C R Williams. For Singapore—MacLoughlin. For Hongkong—Mr A C C Guzzaba. For Melbourne—Mr H Hadden, Mr M Neil, Mr J Doolan, and Mr J Barritt. For Sydney—Mr Wailes, Mr Thompson, Mr Haddock, Mr and Miss Simpson, Mr C Hogg, Captain and Mrs Liddetter, 2 infants and servant, Mr Deveria, Mr W D Laug, Mr and Mrs Maxwell, Lt G R C Westropp, Mr H Hutton, Mr Patten and Mr. W Hougers.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
24	Rochumpton (s) ..	Sanderson ..	Suakim, July 12.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Valiant	Gardner	Mauritius.
	Cr. of Cardigan ..	Williams	Falmouth.
	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee.
	Euxine (s)	Yule	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Khedive, Loggin, for China.
" Waverly, Calvert, for Hull.

The steam-ship Adowa began to load yesterday for China.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 24.

FROM GLASGOW.
Selembria s—50 cases whisky, J Nowrojee; 106 cases whisky, D Cowasjee; 1 cask whisky, James Connell.
Clan Forbes s—101 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.
Westbourne s—10 cases medicine other sorts, H Mooljee.
Purvis s—3 packages printed books, Geo R Purvis and Sons.
Mirzapore s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Cowasjee.
Khedive s—640 boxes brandy, M Ardaseer and Sons; 3 cases medicine, Rogers and Co; 178 cases paint, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 110 boxes candles, V Roychund; 3 cases soap, E Samsoodin; 18 cases aniline dye, W and A Graham and Co; 2 cases German silver wire, A Khimchund; 1 package German silver sheets, S Abdool Hussen; 9 packages oilmanstores, Pestonjee Cursetjee; 18 cases cheese and 2 cases butter, G Jeewanjee; 50 cases oilmanstores and 5 cases medicines, &c, E Rassoojee; 5 cases bacon and 2 cases horns, Bolton and Co; 6 cases cheese, C Dadabhoy; 10 cases cheese, Benn, Ashley and Co; 113 cases oilmanstores, 2 cases soap, 2 cases fruit salt, 13 cases confectionery and 6 cases provisions, C Dadabhoy; 3 packages provision and soap, Wm A Baker.
Kerbella s—8 cases glassware, Goolam Hussen Cullian; 2 cases printing ink and 25 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally; 245 bundles copper sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co; 3 cases printing and writing paper, A H Kikabhoy.

FROM NEW YORK.
Victoria s—2 cases medicine, Cooper, Madon and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Selembria s—20 cases slates, M Adumjee; 112 kegs and 26 barrels paints and 50 drums linseed oil, S Samsoodeen; 16 cases silvered and 10 cases polished plate glasses, J Adamjee; 60 kegs iron rose nails, A H Moolla Peerbhoy; 140 bundles spring steel, T Bhaimajee.

FROM TRIESTE.
Khedive s—1 case silver and metal watches and 1 case jewellery, P Ruttonjee; 1 case silver watches, M Mondolfo and Co; 3 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Latham and Co.
Medusa s—55 packages writing and 10 packages printing papers, S A S Dawood; 32 bales brown paper, C Macdonald and Co; 2 cases beer, O V Koffer.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Manilla s—100 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.
Jeddo s—5 cases eau-de-cologne, E Sumsoodeen; 13 packages glassware, Hajee Tayeb Adam.

FROM BAGDAD.
Commilla s—2 bundles silver and gold coins, E S Obadia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 23.

FOR HONGKONG.
Khedive s—36 chests opium, T Luckmanarayan; 50 chests opium, J Peerbhoy; 12 chests opium, J E Ezra; 33½ chests opium, T Manockhund; 90½ chests opium, C Ebram; 21 chests opium; E Noordeen; 5 chests opium, T N Pestwalla; 21½ chests opium, S N Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Khedive s—1 chest opium. C Kunackmull; 76 chests opium, S J David; 66½ chests opium, E J Abraham; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham; 20½ chests opium, J E Ezra; 20 chests opium, E Noordeen; 4 chests opium, K Hurmakray.

JULY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Rydall Hall s—100 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co; 350 cwts coir yarn, P Dawjee.
Guildford s—18,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 450 cwts dhall, L Poonsee.
Victoria s—500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 81 bales cotton, K Hurmookroy; 105 bales wool, M Jaitham; 100 bales wool, B and A Hormarjee; 75 bales wool, N Banjee; 60 bales wool, H Khialdass; 681 cwts myrabollams, Pelly and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Kerbella s—6,672 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 130 cwts horns, J Luckmuny; 25 cwts gum, H O Soomer; 10 bales hides, R Rassoolbhoy; 7 bales hides, C Jehanjee; 12 bales hides, D Dharsy; 16 bales hides, R Esmail; 10 bales hides, A Peer Mahomed.

FOR HULL.
Waverly s—400 cwts myrabollams, D Pudamsee.

FOR ANTWERP.
Selembria s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 13,970 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 200 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Euxine s—75 cwts caster seed and 60 cwts groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Manilla s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.
Indus s—300 ibs raw silk, L Dewji.

FOR HONGKONG.
Khedive s—16 bales twist, H Esac Ellias; 50 cwts onions, H Baba; 2 chests opium, S Premnath; 8 chests opium, J Moolchund; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co; 199 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 5 chests opium, J Chaitram; 3 chests opium, E Noordeen; 33½ chests opium, H E Ellias; 4½ chests opium, D Sassoon.
Adowa s—34 bales twist, the United Merchants Co; 400 bales twist, C Ebram.
Medusa s—115 bales twist, N B Mody; 200 bales twist, Mahalekshmy S and W Co; 25 bales twist, D P Marker; 16 bales twist, G H B Forbes.

FROM SHANGAI.
Khedive s—50 bales twist, S Abraham; 200½ chests opium, D Sassoon; 30½ chests opium, T Luckminarayan; 5 chests opium, R Hurridlas; 4 chests opium, Vishvanath; 11 chests opium, S Abraham; 41½ chests opium, Isac Ezra; 1½ chests opium, K Kalooram; 36½ chests opium, E D Sassoon; 10 chests opium, S J David; 33 chests opium, J K Ezra; 11½ chests opium, C Bomanjee; 2 chests opium, G Vinayeck.

FOR KOBE.
Adowa s—150 bales twist, the United Merchants Co.

HIGH COURT—JULY 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

113-85—Hore, C and B—Lalji Meya bin Balloo Meya Pathan vs Malla Dalla and others—A F Turner—Part heard.—Judge's summons for inspection.]
159-85—Jefferson, B and D—Ramjee Settiba, vs Potoobai and others—Janardhun G.
110-85—Tobin and R—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy, vs. Cazbai—Tyabji and D.
9937-85—Tyabjee and D—Kajbai, vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and another—Tobin and R—(Small Cause Court suit.)
182-85—Thakurdas and D—Dewjee Vussonjee, vs Nursey Govindjee and others—Hore, C and B.
209-83—Little, S, F and N—Kanji Mulji, vs Gopall Purshotum—Mooljee, B B.
216-83—Little, S, F and N—Gopaldas Purshotumdas and others, vs Canji Mulji and another—Little, S, F, and N.
268-83—Mulji, H B—Gopaji Purshotum and others, vs Canji Mulji—Little, S F and N.
115-83—E Wilkin—Ramchunder Rajina, vs Ramchunder Atmaram and others.
372-84—Hore, C and B—Esmail Haji Cosman, vs Haji Mahomed Haji Cosman and others—Jefferson, B and D, and Macfarlane and K.
54-85—Nanu and H—Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewala and another, vs Nanabhoy Burjorji Bottlewala and another—Ardesir and K.
80-85—Payne, G and S—Hurnath Roopaji and others, vs Mahomed Haji Ally and others—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

304-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Seedick Hajee Abdulla, vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Jefferson, B and D and P., G and S—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 21.

Bell, Lt., R. A., en route to Hyderabad, from Mhow.

JULY 23.

Faulknor, Lt., 1st Lanc., on leave, from Poona.

JULY 24.

Elliot, Major, Transport Dept., from field service, from Suakim.
Bulett, Lt.-Col., Transport Dept., from field service, from Suakim.
Wickham, Lt., Transport Dept., from field service, from Suakim.
Nimmo, Brig.-Genl., Brig. Staff, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 22.

Preston, Lt., 9th Bo. N. I., on leave, to Poona.

JULY 24.

Faulknor, Lt., 1st N. Lanc., to rejoin, to Quetta.
Westropp, Lt., Staff Corps, on sick leave, to Australia.
Luckhardt, Col., Transp., on duty, to Poona.
Nimmo, Brig.-Genl., Brig. Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Melvill, Lt., Ac. Dept., on duty, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 21.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head Quarters on Thursday next, the 30th inst., at 5-30 p.m. sharp. All members are requested to attend.

The Prospectus of the Poona Central Rifle Meeting to be held at Poona on the 1st of October next can be seen at Head Quarters from this date.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MESSRS. STEPHENS BROS.
DENTAL SURGEONS,
19, RAMPART-ROW,
(Opposite Temple Bar)
FEES MODERATE. PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dimness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.
*** AGENTS WANTED.

THE SELF-ACTING SEWING MACHINE
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
No Hand-wheel! No Treadle! Extremely Simple! Purely Mechanical!
WORK WITHOUT WEARINESS.
NO WASTE OF ENERGY.
NO INJURY TO HEALTH.
From 50 to 1000 Stitches per Minute.
Can be seen in full work, and pamphlets containing a few Extracts from opinions of the Press obtained from the Sole Agent.
A. N. DAVER.
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

If you want to preserve your sight go to a proper practical optician whose long experience and qualification in that line is suiting the very required number need not be commented, A large and selected stock always at hand.
A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

"PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT."
THE injury produced by wearing improper Spectacles is not always immediately perceived: but when after long use of them the sight comes to be sensibly impaired, it is considered as the natural consequence of age—although the greater part of the evil be occasioned by using lenses carelessly adapted to the age.
Mr. LAZARUS' system of suiting prevents the painful effects that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense.

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SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.
SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square	Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square	" 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)..	" 1,425

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine without bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.
The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz:—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 3-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square.....	" 36-0 " "
Boudoir or Concert Piano	" 66-0 " "
Tin Lined Case.....	Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Poona: 1, East Street. Bombay: 43, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.
"L. G. V."—Write to the Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTH.
FORBES—July 23, at Hatt Corawall, the wife of Charles N. B. Forbes, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.
HYDE-CATES—July 21, at Kolhapur, the wife of Lieut. G. E. Hyde-Cates, Bcn. S. C., of a son.
SPILSBURY—July 22, at Colaba, the wife of Capt. E. C. Spilsbury, R. E., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1885.

Two rumours which, if well-founded, would have an ominous bearing on Afghan politics are published in our telegraphic columns this morning. From Simla we learn that a rumour of the death of the Amir is fully credited in the bazaar, and the same belief is growing in circles more likely to take a critical view of the matter. But so far as is known to the Government, the report has no foundation whatever. If the rumour of the demise of the Amir were based on fact, the point of view from which the statement confirmatory of the reported intention of the Government to establish a British cantonment at Kandahar would be judged, would probably be involved in great doubt. A correspondent on whom we can rely informs us, upon what appears to him to be excellent authority, that the Amir has notified to the authorities on the spot that he has given his sanction to the establishment of a British cantonment at Kandahar. If His Highness has agreed to that measure, he must have seen reason to change the opinion which he held when at Rawal Pindi, that the presence of a British force on Afghan territory would revive old animosities, and bring on an insurrection. The apprehension that such would probably be the result of sending troops to Afghanistan was not confined to the Amir. It was shared by officers who know the Afghan temper well. It is, of course, quite possible that the progress of events, the collision with the Russians especially, may have wrought a desirable change in the Afghan manner of looking at things, and that the Amir is not risking his hold on his subjects by consenting to receive now material help, which he thought it prudent to deprecate when it was at his disposal last April. His personal authority might possibly overcome the antipathies of the tribesmen; but if he be removed from the Afghan world by the hand of death, what would then become of the sanction accorded to the establishment of a British cantonment at Kandahar? There would not then be even a paper—or a verbal—guarantee that that would not happen which Abdul Rahman himself regarded only a few months ago as certain, namely, that the Afghans would attack our troops if they appeared in the country. For ourselves, we do not see what is to be gained by locking up ten thousand men at Kandahar—a measure which involves the holding of the communications with another ten thousand. A force could be thrown forward into Kandahar at any time, if any special necessity for such a movement were to arise. Why then should we burden ourselves with the maintenance of a considerable force for an indefinite time and for no definite object, at a point where we could neither give nor receive a blow?

LORD REAY informed the deputation of the Sarvajanik Sabha which presented His Excellency with an address on Wednesday last, that the reform of the Provincial Legislative Councils is a subject for the consideration and decision of the Home Government. His Excellency added the assurance that he would endeavour to make the Bombay Council as representative as possible of the various interests of the Presidency. These observations were made in reference to a passage in the address of the Sabha which stated that it is now nearly a quarter of a century since an Act of Parliament created the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils, and that the time has arrived when the question of the reform of these Councils, both in respect of their constitution and the sphere of their duties, may be expected to be raised, "the more especially because the great educating agencies which have been at work since the Act referred to was passed have effected very silently a great revolution in the recognition by the people of their rights and responsibilities." The attention of His Excellency was called to the fact that the Hon. Budroodin Tyabjee had, in a meeting of the Legislative Council held in February last year, addressed Sir James Fergusson on this important subject, and appealed to him to give it his support. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee's appeal was based upon the desirability of completing the edifice of local self-government by improving and enlarging, not merely the constitution, but the functions, of the Legislative Council. So far as we know, the subject has not been taken into the consideration of the Home Government, and if any decision has been come to, we may safely assume that it has been to let the matter alone. There is a good deal to be said for the policy of letting sleeping dogs lie, but there is an inconvenience which follows in some cases; when they are allowed to lie too long, the awakening may occur at an unexpected time and with an aggravated hunger.

Long before Mr. Budroodin made his appeal to the late Governor to lend a helping hand, to effect the improvement of the constitution of the Council, and to the enlargement of its functions, we pointed out the necessity of taking some steps to bring the Councils abreast of the growing needs of the Government and the public. The complete helplessness of the Supreme Council as an institution for controlling and guiding public opinion on the other side of India when two sections of the community lost their heads over the Ilbert Bill was manifest throughout. The danger of transferring to irresponsible people, whether on the platform or in the press, the sole right and duty of discussing important administrative and political questions then became apparent to every observant mind. Had all sections of the community been adequately represented on the Supreme Council, the whole matter in dispute would have been threshed out in two or three sittings, and natives and Europeans would been enabled to understand the exact nature of the point at issue. As it was, certain diplomatic statements were made on the part of the Executive, and indignant protests were read or spoken by one or two of the Opposition; but neither side had to address or convince an audience. No real discussion was possible in the Legislature, and there was none. The public on both sides took their cue from such guides as they could find elsewhere. Had the Council included in its body a fair number of individuals representing more or less faithfully, and on an adequate scale, the different interests concerned—and even some interests which were not directly concerned—there would have been exhaustive discussion, and the general public would have come to the conclusion that there was after all a good deal to be said on both sides. This, in itself, would have been a great gain. Our view is that at present it is premature and an error in tactics to ask for an enlargement of the functions of the existing Councils. Such a demand, we are sure, will cause prudent and sagacious politicians to smell revolutionary designs, and make them start back in affright, just as a high-spirited horse shies at the sight of a wisp of straw in an unaccustomed place. To ask for an enlargement of the "functions" of the Councils is suggestive of unknown possibilities. Does it involve the right, not merely of discussing, but of amending, budgets, or even of rejecting them altogether? Would not heaven and earth come together if the Councils got the purse-strings into their hands, and could stop the supplies whenever they chose? It would not reassure the timid to say that such dangers could be surmounted by special arrangements suitable for the purpose. Prince Bismarck, when he was only a Count, found means to arrrange such matters with even a cantankerous Parliament, entirely to his own satisfaction. But to tell this to prudent administrators would be waste of breath. They would fight with their backs to the wall to resist any enlargement of the functions of the Councils which might appear to have a tendency to assimilate them to the representative institutions which exist in Europe. Well, let us consider their apprehensions, and the resistance to which those apprehensions would give tenacity and vigour, as for the time being insuperable. Let us say nothing about obtaining for the Councils new "functions."

But while will

TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH CANTONMENT AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
RINDLI, JULY 24.

I learn on apparently excellent authority that the Amir has notified to the local authorities that he has accorded his sanction to a British cantonment being established at Kandahar. The British force to be sent thither is spoken of as 10,000 men. There is some doubt as to whether the heavy guns given to the Amir by the Government of India, which recently arrived at Quetta, will proceed after all to Herat. The general opinion is that they will not go beyond Kandahar, the scarcity of draught cattle being very great.

UNFOUNDED RUMOUR OF THE DEATH OF THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JULY 24.

The rumour that the Amir is dead and that there is an outbreak at Kabul, seems fully believed in the bazaar. The Council sat yesterday, it is supposed, in consequence; but satisfactory information regarding the statement is not yet obtainable. The general belief is growing that the rumour is true.

LATER.

The persistent rumour about the death of the Amir, and of disturbances at Kabul, is absolutely without foundation, as far as is known to the highest authority here.

CHARGE OF LIBEL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

The editor, proprietor, publisher, and printer of the *Bangobasi*, a vernacular newspaper, are being prosecuted in the police court before the southern division presidency magistrate for libel. The complainant in the case is Baboo Bandhu Moitra, a delegate of the *Sanjabani* newspaper, who had gone to administer relief in the distressed districts of Burdwan. The case has created a great deal of excitement throughout the native community.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR ILL-TREATING A DAUGHTER.

Allan E. Templeton was tried to-day at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of his daughter, Minnie Templeton, under circumstances of revolting barbarity. The jury unanimously found him guilty of the charge, and, with one exception, accompanied their finding with a strong recommendation that the severest punishment should be awarded on which it was in the power of the court to inflict. Justice Norris, giving effect to the recommendation, sentenced the prisoner to six years' penal servitude.

THE GAURISHANKAR VEDSHALA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
BEWNUGUR, JULY 24.

The second distribution of prizes and scholarships to the students of this school, founded by the late Dewan Azim Gaurishankar Udeyshankar, C.S.I., took place at a meeting held to-day at 7 a. m. The prizes were distributed by Dewan Saheb Azam Vithaldas Samaldas, who presided. A large number of gentlemen, together with the members of the Kattywar Rajasthanik Court, assembled to witness the ceremony. There are about a hundred young persons studying the different branches of all the four Vedas. The meeting dispersed with some eulogistic verses by Kavi Bhavanishankar, the distribution of pan-sopari, and a vote of thanks to the president and other gentlemen assembled, proposed by Mr. Vajeshankar Gaurishankar, the Assistant Dewan, and eldest son of Azam Gaurishankar, who takes a keen interest in, and ably superintends, this very useful institution.

POONA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, JULY 24.

In a cricket match to-day between All Comers and Residents, the former were victors by seventy-four runs. The weather was fine, and the attendance good.

The Governor visited the Victoria High School to-day. The following address was presented:—With feelings of sincere pleasure we the teachers and students express the wish that your lordship's residence in India may be as happy and prosperous as your political career has been. We acknowledge gratitude for this visit, and feel that it is to no formality we owe your presence, but to the favour which a scholar bestows on all concerns of scholarship. The first care of a Government should be the extirpation of weeds from the garden of instruction and to nurture the tender plants. Thanks are due to the English Government for the appointment of a Governor whose career is more identified with the encouragement of education than with politics. We occupy the position of similar English public schools, and rely on our own endeavours; but encouragement from eminent persons is of great value.

The Governor inspected the classes, and was much pleased. He made a suitable reply.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JULY 24.

Mr. F. Fisher is permitted to resign the Civil Service.

Mr. Justice Macpherson, of the High Court, takes a month's leave.

Major Elles is appointed Assistant Quarter-Master-General, *vice* Maitland, seconded for service with the Boundary Commission.

Captain Gartside Tipping is appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, *vice* Major Elles.

Major Halkett is appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General at Rindli, *vice* Major Reid.

Furloughs:—Colonels FitzHugh Smith, one year; Surgeon-Major McLeod an extension of 42 days; Major the Hon. Napier till November.

Promotions:—To Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel Seaton, Madras; to Lieutenant-Colonel, Major Shoubridge; to Majors, Captains Barton, Hawkes, Miley, Hobday, and Wilson.

Public Works Department.—Major Boileau is posted to the North-West Provinces.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEFEAT OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The House of Commons last night adopted an amendment to Mr. J. Collings' Bill to prevent disfranchisement by the receipt of medical relief, by 180 votes against 179, which was tantamount to a defeat of the Government.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach thereupon declined to be further responsible for the Bill.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS BEATRICE.

The marriage of H. R. H. the Princess Beatrice with His Serene Highness Prince Henry of Battenburg took place yesterday at Whippingham Church, Isle of Wight.

The Princess was given away by Her Majesty.

Great rejoicings took place in honour of the event.

The Prince has been created Knight of the Garter.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here for Bombay this morning.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast yesterday evening.

ADEN, JULY 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Roma left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 24.

French mail-steamer Natal, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dholleras ..... 4 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been very firm; prices hardening.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	76½
4½ "	.....	77
3 "	Consols for account	100⅛
3½ "	Sterling Loan	101¼
4½	French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	.....	49 3-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £17,500,000; decrease, £350,000.

Bills discounted, £23,300,000; unchanged.

Bullion total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £26,900,000; decrease, £600,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 44 per cent.

The sum of about £330,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

Arrivals.—St. Bernard and Mameluke.

MR. MACKENZIE WALLACE'S "Russia" is to be brought out shortly in cheaper form.

SIR CHARLES TURNER, the retired Chief Justice of Madras, is named as a likely candidate for one of the next vacancies on the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

THE case of Laidman *versus* Hearsey, to which we referred yesterday, concluded at Allahabad on Wednesday afternoon. The Chief Justice having summed up, the jury withdrew and after five minutes' absence brought in a verdict of not guilty.

THE captain of a steamer was summoned at Kurrachee the other day for having neglected to report in his logbook three cases of cholera which had occurred on board. His conduct in court is said to have caused much astonishment, especially when he declared that he did not care for the Governor-General, and could be tried only by Acts of Parliament. A law-abiding subject with a vengeance—yet with a reverence for the statute in such cases made and provided which is a little too exclusive, and somewhat superstitious.

IN Madras sanction has been given to the poisoning of stray dogs. Colonel T. K. Guthrie, the Commissioner of Police, writing to allay the apprehensions caused by the announcement, explains the *modus operandi*:—It may calm the feelings of owners of dogs generally if you give publicity to the method laid down by me for the destruction of stray dogs by poison. An intelligent constable is provided with a number of meat balls, and also with a number of quill points, each containing 1½ grains of strychnine. On coming upon a stray dog the man makes a hole in a ball and empties one quill into it, closes the hole, and casts the meat before the dog. Should the dog refuse the ball, it is picked up again by the constable, to be administered to the next dog. The public will see there is no danger in this to them or their children; and the system has been in practice for many years in Bombay without any evil results. It has the recommendation of being cheaper and more merciful, while less disgusting, than the clubbing of dogs to death; while, I venture to think, the owners of dogs will find their pets safer in our hands than in those of the professional dog-killers hitherto employed.

THE Jewish papers comment with interest on the claim made by the Amir of Afghanistan to be regarded as the ruler of the descendants of the Jews. But it is pointed out that the Afghan pretensions are based not on their descent from the lost ten tribes, but from the two tribes which were carried off to Babylon, whereas the ten tribes went into captivity in Asayria. This gives hope to an Anglo-Israelite, who writes to point out that the Amir's proclamation still leaves the ten tribes unaccounted for, and to assert his conviction that Britishers are the only genuine children of the long-missing tribes. In that case, says a home paper, we are brothers of the Afghans, and our alliance becomes a family compact, a reunion of Israel on the slopes of the Hindoo Koosh.

IT is to be hoped that M. Waddington, the French Ambassador in London, has not been so undiplomatic as to decline to appear at a State Ball in the mourning prescribed for the death of Prince Charles of Prussia, making known at the same time his regret that he could not disobey the orders of his Government by putting on public mourning for the death of an enemy of France. There is no question of the "death of an enemy of France" in paying the prescribed courtesies that are due to a host. However, it is said that the announcement has caused something like a sensation, and that while it is more likely to produce estrangement between the Government of Prince Bismarck and that of the Republic than anything that can be done by the policy of Lord Salisbury, it will reinstate M. Waddington in the good graces of Frenchmen, many of whom have considered that he has always been much too English in his proclivities.

THE correspondent of the *Englishman* who writes to say that matters in the Burdwan district are steadily improving would have gained no less credence if he had written a little more soberly about the people who did not think that half-an-anna a day was a sufficient allowance for those who needed relief at all, and to whom it did not occur that in calling the attention of the authorities to the needs of the district they were bringing upon themselves the charge of being "jackals"—"creatures prowling around and hungering to turn the distress of the district into a harvest of ill-gotten wealth." Here is his statement, such as it is:—"There has been a good deal of cheap sympathy wasted over the so-called famine. In spite of all the shrieking of the native press, it is hardly necessary to say that, far from there being a famine, there has not even been a severe scarcity. This, of course, is entirely overlooked by the wiseacres who are holding up their hands in horror at the measure of relief offered by Government. As a simple matter of fact that relief has been ample to allay the partial want from which the people are suffering. There has been no neglect of the condition of the people; on the contrary, a most careful and scrupulous watch has been maintained, and at the first indication that matters were growing worse, the Government was prepared to extend the measure of relief." The writer nevertheless wishes he could affirm that the distress was over, but he asks us not to look for this until the end of September.

WRITING on the restoration of Hobart Pasha to his place in the English Navy List, which he forfeited when, in 1877, the Foreign Enlistment Act at defiance, and continued to serve the Turks against our allies the Russians, the *Pall Mall* remarks:—It was a breach of neutrality which under the Capitulations should have been punished by the imprisonment of the offending Admiral by the British Ambassador. The Russians naturally felt very sore about it at the time, and Mr. Freeman and others expressed themselves very freely on the subject in this country. Eight years, however, have done much to soften the asperity of bygone controversy, and the announcement that Hobart Pasha is now reinstated in our Navy List with the rank of Vice-Admiral, will probably elicit no protest. We wish, however, that it had been postponed until the settlement of the Afghan frontier question."

SIR JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN'S long-promised work on "Nuncomar and Impey" is attracting general notice at home. One of the notices the book has already received says:—

To put it shortly, Macaulay accuses Impey of entering into a conspiracy with Warren Hastings and of procuring the judicial murder of Nuncomar. For this purpose the Chief Justice insisted upon trying the accused under a law the application of which to Calcutta was doubtful (and Macaulay totally fails to distinguish between its applicability to India and to Calcutta); he used his influence against him in the conduct of the trial, and afterwards refused to grant a respite. Sir James Stephen traverses these allegations one by one. It is obviously clear to start with, from an examination of dates, that Warren Hastings and the Chief Justice could not have entered into the supposed conspiracy. Again, it is very uncertain, whether at the particular juncture Nuncomar's death was in any way vital to Hastings's interests. As regards the conduct of the trial, Sir James Stephen, who gives the evidence and the notes on either side, is of opinion that Impey acted not only with fairness, but with indulgence to Nuncomar. He clinches the matter by candidly averring as a judge that he would be in Impey's place he would have found it his duty to convict. There remain the questions of the applicability of the English criminal law to Calcutta and of the respite. Sir James Stephen cites an earlier trial under that law in Calcutta itself, while, though a discretionary power of according a respite lay with the judges, there is no evidence that either Impey or his colleagues forbore its use from other than motives of public duty. Curiously, too, the very members of Council who thirteen years afterwards urged this accusation against Impey in England summarily refused themselves to entertain a petition from the condemned. A careful study will show that Macaulay's accusations melt away before unsparing criticism. The whole tradition about the trial seems, indeed, to have grown out of the erroneous supposition that the removal of Nuncomar and of his charges against the Governor-General were the only alternative to Warren Hastings's ruin and disgrace. Sir James Stephen has been forced to touch on other subjects strictly alien to the story of the trial, though useful to its comprehension. He hints, moreover, that these refutations of Macaulay are only the first fruits of his studies on a most interesting epoch. His readers will sincerely hope that his anticipations may be realised.

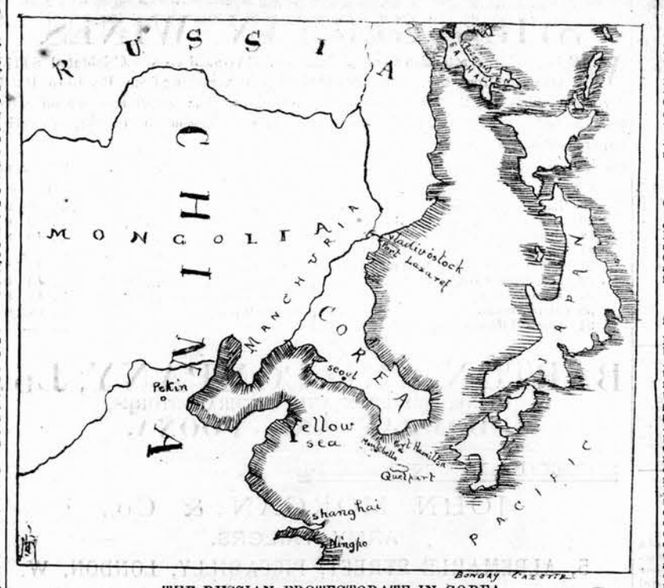
THE London correspondent of a contemporary, who was not at all kindly in his earlier references to Lord Randolph Churchill's appointment, is beginning to write about him in friendlier terms. It ought, he says, in justice to the new Secretary of State, to be said that he is applying himself to the acquisition of the duties of his office with most commendable energy and industry, and is, in fact, winning golden opinions at the India Office. "He is most anxious to learn, most diligent and pains-taking in studying details, and most courteous to those to whom he has to apply for information, invariably thanking them for any explanation that may have to make, and telling them that he regrets all the more to trouble them because 'our side perhaps won't be in for very long.'" But does he tell them this, or anything like it? A statesman who, as Sir Henry Drummond Wolff believes, sits for fourteen hours a day sending cipher messages to India, would scarcely have time for polite regrets of this sort.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is intended, says the *Pioneer*, to relieve the Indian garrison at Suakim in the autumn, two Madras regiments taking the place of the 15th Sikhs and 17th Bengal Infantry, while one regiment from the Western Presidency will release the 28th Bombay Infantry.

THE hired Government transport Roehampton, 1,390 tons, Captain Sanderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakim (12th inst.), with the following:—Lieutenant-Colonel Bulkett, Major Elliot, Lieutenants Francis and Wickham, of the Transport Department, 10 warrant officers, 7 non-commissioned rank and file, 614 public and 24 private followers, 300 mules, 19 horses, and 10 ponies.

THE *Madras Mail* protests warmly against Lord Wolseley's appointment as the next Commander-in-Chief in India. "Lord Wolseley may want India, but India does not want Lord Wolseley. He has had the cream of good military things for several years, and his gang have come in for their share of his unexampled good fortune. It would be preposterous to let him now stop the way in India, and we do not believe that either Lord Salisbury or Mr. Gladstone will care to ignore the claims of General Hardinge and Sir Frederick Roberts when Sir Donald Stewart retires. General Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, is senior officer by seven years to Sir Frederick Roberts, and as he is honoured with the Queen's personal friendship, we do not expect that he will be passed over by our so-called "only General," or even by our own popular Chief. Sir Frederick Roberts will probably remain in Madras until General Wilson resigns the Military Membership of the Viceregal Council, to which His Excellency will, perhaps, succeed, and thus remain in India, placing his unrivalled frontier experience at the command of the Government, until such time as General Hardinge vacates the chief command."



THE RUSSIAN PROTECTORATE IN COREA.

THE accompanying map of Corea and the countries adjacent will illustrate the political significance of the recent assertion of a protectorate by Russia over the Corean Peninsula, which practically adds nearly fifteen hundred miles to the Russian littoral in the Farther East; as well as of the annexation of Port Hamilton by England, and of the reported annexation of the Island of Montebello by Russia. Corea has lately been brought into prominence through the negotiation of treaties of commerce with the United States, Great Britain, and other Western States. It is a peninsula, projecting southwards between North China and Japan. According to the description given of it in Keane's "Compendium of Asia," Corea constitutes an autonomous hereditary monarchy, over which suzerainty is claimed both by Japan and China. But of all modern States it maintains the most exclusive isolation, in this respect presenting a remarkable contrast to the neighbouring kingdom of Japan. Although frequently conquered by the Chinese or their Mongol and Manchu rulers, and still actually tributary to China, it had hitherto succeeded in keeping aloof, not only from Western influences but even from social contact with all the surrounding lands. Hence we still remain almost as ignorant of the general condition of this country as of many regions in Central Africa. In the interior there are said to be thirty-three cities of the first, twenty-eight of the second, and seventy of the third rank. Seul, or Kyung, capital of the kingdom, lies in a somewhat central position near the west coast, on the Han-Kang, the chief river of the interior. After a north-westerly course of perhaps 150 miles through the province of Kiung-Ki, this river forms below the capital an extensive delta interspersed with many rocky and wooded islets collectively known as the Prince Imperial Archipelago. Notwithstanding its great natural resources the country is generally described as wretchedly poor, trade and agriculture in a very primitive state, the people of rude and simple manners. A census taken in the year 1793 gave a population of over 7,340,000, and the present estimate is about 9,000,000. The broad western valleys sloping seawards seem to be thickly peopled, the east side far less so, and the north very sparingly. Towards the Chinese frontier an artificial wilderness had been created by the Government as a protection against the warlike Manchurians, and for this purpose four large cities, besides many villages, are said to have been razed to the ground. Hence the broad zone of neutral and uninhabited land traced on the maps between Corea and Shing-King (Liao-tung). Of the products one of the most useful is hemp, of which several varieties are cultivated and manufactured into a strong coarse material for the dress of the lower classes. There is, strictly speaking, no foreign trade, but ginseng and paper, the only exported articles, are either smuggled across the Chinese frontier, or brought to the fairs held at stated times along the border lands under the sanction of the authorities. This merchandise is also taken to China in considerable quantities by the suite of the embassy, which proceeds every year to Peking. The Corean paper, made of cotton and the inner bark of a species of mulberry, is very strong, and, like that of Japan, applied to a great variety of purposes. The peninsula abounds in minerals, such as gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and coal. But the State reserves to itself the exclusive monopoly of the mines. The natives are quite as skilful as the Japanese in the working of metals, often betraying much artistic taste in the designs. But the more useful arts are in a very backward state. Navigation is conducted on the rivers with flat-bottomed boats, on the coast with small and crazy-looking junks. Regarding the political institutions and the details of the administration, our knowledge is extremely limited. The monarchy is known to be of an absolute type, modelled on that of China. But besides the royal family there are privileged classes and a hereditary aristocracy, an institution unknown in China. Amongst the nobles several parties have been formed, of which the State is compelled to take account. Although the crown is hereditary, the succession often gives rise to contentions, in which the magnates play an important part.

THE CUTCHEE MEMONS AND THE LAW OF INHERITANCE.

MR. HAJEE ABDUSSALTAN HAJEE EBRAHIM has sent us a letter of considerable length in answer to the letter from "A Cutchee Memon," which appeared in our columns on the 11th inst. He confirms the statements which were made in a letter on the same subject which we published on Wednesday, in disproof of the assertions of "A Cutchee Memon" that the community at large are not in favour of the application to them of the Mahomedan law of inheritance and succession, and that the present movement with that object is the movement of a minority. In the course of his letter Mr. Hajee Abdussaltan, having quoted texts from the Koran bearing upon the point, says:—From the above passages, it will be abundantly clear that the Cutchee Memon community could not have retained any customs at the time of their conversion, as alleged by "A Cutchee Memon;" and consequently his statement that the "customs have worked for four centuries" is not true; nor is it true that "no one taunted them with infidelity," as he wishes us to believe. Soon after Sir Erskine Perry's memorable judgment, not only the Cutchee Memon community was dissatisfied, but the whole body of the Mahomedans at large throughout the length and breadth of India showed its disapproval. Let me give an instance which occurred in this city. In the month of Rabi 1, 1265, Mr. Hajee Yousoof Bhaledina, the "Sett" or president of the Cutchee Memons, and his son, Mr. Hajee Habeeb, alias Dada Sett, publicly declared, amidst a large gathering of Cutchee Memons and other Mahomedans who had assembled in the Halai Muajid on a visit of condolence, that "they do not disallow the ordinances contained in the Koran, especially in respect of inheritance and succession, and they do act in respect of inheritance and succession according to Mahomedan law, and they do offer amongst their community to that effect that they must not commit any delay, carelessness, or negligence in distributing amongst their heirs' shares according to Mahomedan law of inheritance and succession. As regards Moplas and Khojas, I should say that pamphlets upon pamphlets have been published from time to time denouncing them as kafirs or infidels for considering their customs as obligatory; and these are the two solitary instances of such persons who style themselves as Mahomedans, but follow customs.

In a Cutchee Memon," who claims to be a Mahomedan, repeats the epithet of infidels, and declares the customs to be giving great satisfaction, betrays his unmistakable hatred of the Mahomedan law when he says that his experience is that the application of Mahomedan law "will encourage an extensive resort to the law courts." What facts has he to support this statement? The fact is, sir, that the custom-abiding Khojas occupy the unenviable position of being the most litigious section, whilst the Mahomedans as a class take but a fraction of the court's time. Again, let me assert that my community, as Sunni Hanafi Mahomedans, believe and declare that the laws laid down in the Koran for the guidance of, and beliefs in, are not only perfect, but beneficial, but infallible and of Divine origin. With these pious notions, the public evidence of which can be seen from the numerous musjids, madressas, and moosafarkhanas which grace this city, owing their origin to one or other members of my community, their pilgrimages at great cost, their paying annually lakhs and lakhs of rupees to poor Mahomedans as zakat or legal alms, their fasts, their daily prayers, and innumerable other religious, duties carried out strictly according to the tenets of their religion, which they as well as all other Mahomedans consider to be Divine—how can they allow themselves to be branded with the vilest of epithets—'kafirs' or infidels—by the mere forced application of customs, customs for which they have no regard whatsoever? These were the reasons which induced the late Seth Hajee Yusoof and Hajee Habeeb to publicly declare in favour of the Mahomedan law, as they did on that day. But when my community perceived that in spite of these public declarations they were still made to suffer both in this world and hereafter, by being described as being of the alleged customs in some cases which were recently decided by the Bombay High Court, they took steps to formally petition the Government. Not only does my community suffer in worldly possessions by these alleged customs withholding from the rightful heirs their just dues under the Mahomedan law of inheritance and succession, but they also suffer socially and morally by the degradation of there being a class not allowed a single farthing from their fathers' property, if even worth millions, although their brothers or other male relations may inherit the whole amount. These alleged customs also discourage widow re-marriages, by withholding from the unfortunate widows their paltry maintenance as a punishment if they dare to re-marry. Great are the heartburnings and bitter tears wasted not only by my community undergo, and many are their grievances to narrate which requires the pen of a worthier champion. These alleged customs are held in such utter disgust that although the object of the petitioners was known far and wide long before the meeting, not a single member of my community protested either at, before, or after the said meeting, until the other day when "A Cutchee Memon" had the temerity to rush his print after a number of months; nor does it seem probable that any other member will be rash enough to follow in his footsteps.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "FLORILINE" placed on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and these herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 3s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

THE INDIAN CHURCH AID ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the *Bombay Gazette* of the 18th of this month there is a short account of a recent meeting in London of the Indian Church Aid Association, at which Sir Richard Temple presided, and at which there appears to have been a number of distinguished persons interested in the work of that association. The effort of the society under notice to mitigate the miseries and sufferings of the large number of poor whites and Eurasians in India are deserving of commendation, and I believe the association is worthy of sympathy and a large measure of support on the part of well-to-do Englishmen in England and in India. But I regret to find that at the meeting to which I refer there appear to have been statements made which can hardly be regarded as correct.

I would call attention more particularly to Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's statement that there is in India "a population of poor whites and Eurasians, which might roughly be estimated at a quarter of a million."

I have been nearly half a century in India, and have visited many parts of this country, but I have no reason whatever to believe that the population of poor whites and Eurasians numbers a quarter of a million, and I doubt whether the number of the impoverished classes to which reference is made is one-fourth of that stated by Sir Arbuthnot.

I am aware that there is a large population of poor whites and Eurasians in Calcutta, and perhaps far more on the Bengal side than elsewhere. There is a considerable number in Madras, and also in Bombay. Many of them are, from a combination of causes, greatly demoralised, and, as foretold by the late excellent Bishop Cotton, they constitute a considerable danger, and are, I fear, likely to become still more troublesome. Many of these people in Bombay are, as I too well know, very poor, and it is often a difficult matter to decide as to how they should be dealt with. People whose sympathies are stirred by the appearance of these miserable objects find it hard to send them away unrelieved, especially when women and children are the beggars.

There are, I know, excellent societies in Bombay, and in the other Presidency towns, which have been organised with the laudable object of bringing about some abatement of the wretchedness and sufferings in which the unfortunate ones under notice are entangled. But notwithstanding the good work which is done by these, the good people connected with these societies, the evil which all right-minded members of the community are anxious to remove appears to be on the increase; and it is time, I think, to consider whether some better system than that now followed or adopted cannot be devised for grappling with evils which are certainly a great scandal in our midst.

I have no desire to find fault with the proceedings of any who manifest large-hearted sympathy for the sufferings of their fellow-creatures, and who desire by all means within their power to raise the degraded to a higher level. But while on this subject I would state that I was forcibly struck on reading what was said by the different speakers at the meeting of the Indian Church Aid Association, with the fact that there does not appear to have been a word said about the provision made to meet the spiritual needs of the European and Eurasian poor in India by denominations other than the Church of England. I know that other denominations now before my mind are largely among the European and Eurasian population of India. If there are two hundred and fifty thousand poor Europeans and Eurasians in India, a very large number of these must, I should think, belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and as members of that community they are, no doubt, looked after by the ministers or priests of that Church. And what about the Scotch or Presbyterian Church, the Methodists, Baptists, and others not connected with the Church of England? The communities referred to have churches and workers in many parts of India, and do a great deal of work at most of the large stations. I know that these communities are largely composed of Eurasians, with a sprinkling of Europeans of course. The people connected with these Churches are respectable and not demoralised, neither can they be described as being wretchedly poor; notwithstanding, I suppose, they are included in the quarter of a million mentioned by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, for I find that gentleman states the need might be estimated from the fact that out of 577 stations where church congregations had been formed 371 had no resident clergyman. Does it necessarily follow that no other spiritual provision had been made for the people residing at the stations referred to as having no resident clergyman?

I suppose many of the stations referred to are small railway stations. If so the congregations formed must be very small, and what duty would a resident clergyman be called upon to perform at such stations? The officials, or many of them, might not belong to the Church of England, or at any rate they may seldom be able to attend religious services, even though some not belonging to the Church of England might attend occasionally.

Moreover, I believe there are evangelists of different religious associations working all along the Indian railway lines. The evangelists belonging to the Anglo-Indian Evangelical Unions are, I am informed, to be found at most stations on this side of India, and probably also on the other side of India, so there can be no lack of preaching or gospel ministry, even where there is no resident clergyman.

SUBSCRIBER.

July 23.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR presided on Wednesday at the meeting of the Legislative Council for making laws and regulations at Poona. All the members of the Council were present, with the exception of the Advocate-General, viz.:—H. E. Lieut.-General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., the Hon'bles J. B. Peile, C.S.I., M. Melville, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Budroodin Tyabjee, Rao Bahadur Khunderao Vishvanath Raste, K. T. Telang, C.I.E., F. Forbes Adam, the Thakore Saheb Jaswantsinjee Futehsinghjee, J. R. Naylor, and Rao Bahadur M.G. Ranade.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The following paper was presented to the Council:—Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1116, dated 2nd July, 1885, returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bill (No. 5 of 1885) "to provide for the occasional appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

AMENDMENT OF THE LOCAL BOARDS ACT.

The Hon. J. B. Peile, in moving the first reading of No. 1 of 1885, a Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act of 1884 and the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884, said.—It may be thought that it is rather early to amend these Acts, which only very lately came into operation. I have to say that this Bill does not propose to interfere with the principles of the Acts but with some smaller matters. I will go over the Bill, section by section. With regard to the first and sixth sections. In the Local Boards Act, 1884, section 11, and the District Municipal Act, 1884, section 16, in dealing with the disqualification or want of disqualification from membership, run as follows:—"No person convicted by any criminal court of any offence which may not be lawfully compounded may be a member." I do not clearly recollect whence the Select Committee took that part. The idea was, of course, to confine disqualification from membership to serious offences. But it will be seen on reflection that the offences comprised in the short list in section 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code which may be compounded at the discretion of the person injured, are not necessarily trivial offences, while on the other hand non-compoundable offences are by no means co-extensive with grave offences but rather the contrary, whilst compoundable offences, as it stands, comprise offences which are punishable by fine as well as imprisonment. Of course it was not the intention of the Legislature to disqualify from membership for such trivial but non-compoundable offences against the public as that of a banker who was fined two rupees for permitting a cart to pass from before his house into the street, which is the case of the unfortunate Mr. Liladhar Ramchundra, of Broach. Again, cases have occurred in which village patels have been disqualified for being fined under the Police Act. Similar cases may arise under the Abkari Act and others. The consideration then arises what provision should be substituted in these sections? In this point there appears to have been considerable diversity of view. In the Bombay Municipal Act, 1872, disqualification is thus defined—"who shall be sentenced to imprisonment for any offence;" while in the Central Provinces, N.-W. Provinces, and Oude Local Boards Act a different principle is adopted. There it is left to the local Government to decide whether the conviction on an offence "implies defective character which unfits the person convicted to be a member." After considering these various views of the matter, we have come to the conclusion that it will suffice to amend the sections by substituting those numbered 1 and 5 in this Bill, which will run thus—"who has been sentenced by a criminal court to imprisonment"—and here I shall move to add the words "or whipping" as there are offences punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to transportation, such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or quashed." And then we add words which will bring it into the reverse of that adopted in the Central Provinces, the N.-W. Provinces, and Oude, for, instead of the Government deciding what offence implies a defect of character which unfits a man to be a member we say—"whose disqualification on account of such sentence has not been removed by an order which the Governor in Council is hereby empowered to make, if he shall think fit, in this behalf." The Government has the power to decide that any such sentence shall not disqualify. Section 2 repeals the first paragraph of section 42. This is done under instructions from the Government of India at the request of the Secretary of State in Council, who is empowered by statute to subject to restrictions and provisions the power of the Governor in Council to sell and dispose of all real and personal estate vested in Her Majesty. The first paragraph of section 42 was considered not to have regarded this point sufficiently. The section of which I am speaking was inserted principally with regard to the words "with the consent of such Council." It was thought desirable to get local boards an assurance that Government would not vest main roads in them without their consent; but my hon. friend, Mr. Naylor, has pointed out that if the section is repealed the matter is precisely the same, because the vesting will be a matter of agreement or contract. There is no power given by law to Government to invest a board with powers against their will. The section is repealed, therefore, the matter will really stand where it does now. Section 3 has been inserted at the request of the Accounts Department, the words "or of a letter of credit" being omitted from the Act. Section 4 merely corrects a mistake in the wording. That is the whole purpose of the Bill. I move that it be read a first time.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee confessed that he was responsible for the misfortune that within so few months they had to pass an amending Act. He believed he was the author of the phrase "non-compoundable offence," which had been condemned and must now be changed. Section 1 of the amendments proposed as reasonable, as they tended to contract, and certainly not to widen, the sphere of disqualifications. He would, therefore, vote for the first reading of the Bill.

The Bill having been read a first time, the standing orders were suspended, and the Bill passed its second reading. It was then considered in detail, and the following amendments, which the Hon. Mr. Peile had given notice of, were carried:—(1) "In line 2 of section 1 (c) after the word 'imprisonment' the words 'or whipping' be inserted." (2) "In line 2 of section 5 (c) after the word 'imprisonment' the words 'or whipping' be inserted."

It was then read a third time and passed.

THE RIGHTS OF WATANDARS.

Mr. Peile next moved the first reading of Bill No. 2 of 1885, to amend Act III. of 1874 (the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act). He said.—Act III. has now, as stated in the statement of objects and reasons, been in force for nearly ten years, and the settlement of village officers' watans under its provisions is now far advanced. The principles of the settlement are well understood and accepted, and no necessity has arisen for any alteration of them, or of the construction of the Act. It is not necessary to make any alteration in that principle, but certain amendments to be suggested in the Bill now before you, are embodied in the Bill before the Council. I may mention that as properties are concerned in this Bill, and in the Bill which will succeed it, I shall move that both Bills be referred to Select Committees. I may therefore briefly state the objects of this Bill for the information of the Council. Sections 1 and 2 introduce an amendment in section 5 of the Hereditary Offices Act with regard to the alienation of watans and watan rights. Section 1, clause (b) is to prevent a representative watandar from mortgaging during his year of office any right with which he is invested. Cases have arisen in which the representative watandar has disposed of his right of office to any watandar of the same watan without the sanction of Government and with the effect of frustrating settlements made under Act III. Section 2 of part of section 1 (5a), which deals with the interest of any family, has been suggested by the watandars of the Southern Mahratta Country, and, as it stands, does not in any way affect the ordinary law of inheritance. Watan property may be acquired through females other than the original watandar's family, but the old regulation 10 of 1827, section 20, enacted that watan property "shall not leave the family in which the office is vested." The Southern Mahratta watandars desire to re-establish this provision, which they call a sacred observance, and that it is established by the universal custom of the country from time immemorial that watans should on no account pass into the hands of persons other than those who are male members of the family. Sections 3, 4 and 5 simply make corrections in the wording of Act III. Section 6 introduces a new section required to regulate in a reasonable way periods of service under Act III. In section 7, section 47 of Act III. is recast to make it more clear in its wording. I propose to move in the Select Committee the addition of a simple educational test and some few others, and also a revision of section 46, which will contain a provision for the removal of a deputy on the request of his principal for good and sufficient reasons. This is only fair, as principals may suffer through the misconduct of deputies nominated by them under section 61. An exception is introduced in section 8 in favour of such representative watandars as H. H. Scindia, who can hardly be expected to comply with the provisions of section 33 of Act III. Section 8 also extends the field for the selection of deputies from those who have an hereditary interest so as to include collaterals who have not, but should have, a possibility of succeeding. Section 9 revises section 60 of Act III. regarding the forfeiture, or rather I should more truly say, the resumption of watans. The purpose of the new sections is that if the representative watandar or his deputy is convicted of any of the specified offences against the State, or certain other very grave offences, the Government may direct the forfeiture of the whole watan or any part of it. If the same persons are convicted of less grave offences the Government may direct the forfeiture of the share of the watan of the convicted representative watandar. These sections are, I think, fully justified by the theory of the State's right of resumption, and when considered in conjunction with clause 3, section 1 of Act III. of 1883 are rather in the nature of rest

tinor and the Caucasus, but we must always be prepared for operations nearer India; for Russia has vast armies at her disposal and she can well spare one or two strong Army corps to effect a diversion in Afghanistan. The war which every expert regards as inevitable, whether it comes in a few months or four or five years hence, will be on a scale that will tax the resources of the rival Powers to the uttermost; and India will doubtless be called upon to put all her available strength in the field. So far our camps of exercise have been comparatively small ones; but now that sanction has been accorded to great manœuvres, there is no reason why this practical training of troops should not be annually carried out. The benefit which the native contingents will derive from being brigaded with our regular troops cannot be over-estimated. These contingents grow rusty from want of use: they are not acquainted with the rude usage of war; and if they were suddenly called upon to face an enemy they would find themselves at a great disadvantage by reason of their inexperience. The men, in the Punjab contingents at least, are as fine as our sepoys; but the officering is weak, and this is a fatal defect. Let the officers learn something of the movements which have to be carried out in the field, and the efficiency of the subsidiary forces which we may have to use in the next war will be increased ten-fold. The camaraderie, too, which always springs up between men living together in camp will be no unimportant factor in the relations between the Regular Army and the Contingents: mutual respect and confidence will be bred by the association, and our military strength will be increased thereby. We hope no untoward circumstances will prevent these cold weather manœuvres from being carried out: they may be expensive, but it is money well spent, for we have now to look most carefully to the efficiency both of the Indian army and of what we may call the auxiliary forces kept up by the Native Princes."

THE TRUE STORY ABOUT KEW COTTAGE.

LAST week there was a very readable article in the *Daily News* about the Queen's Cottage at Kew, which was built by George III. The writer thought that romantic and now deserted habitation must have had a history, but could not ascertain what it was. He suggested that perhaps it had been built for picnic purposes. The true story about it is that when Kew House was used as an asylum for George III, the cottage was built at the suggestion of his specialist doctor. Why, you shall presently understand. George III., when a bachelor, was successively smitten by a fair member of the Fox family, whom he saw looking over the hedge of her father's park as he was riding to Windsor, and by Hannah Lightfoot, the Quakeress, whom she is supposed privately married. They were both charming, and the aristocratic belle developed into a woman of intellect and firm character. But the King was persuaded that if he married an English subject she would not be recognised as Electress of Hanover in Germany, and that the sovereignty of that State would therefore go out of his family, or be the object of a dispute in which the Duke of Brunswick would get Prussia to support him against England. His Majesty, therefore, married by proxy, the plainest and most generally unattractive woman in Europe, Queen Charlotte, who had for her factotum the amiable Madame Schwellenberg, and who used to count the pins in her pincushions, lest her dressers might steal them. Poor George III. was horrified at the unsightliness of his Mecklenburg bride. But, as he was tied to her by procuration, he had to put up with her. "A baker's dozen of young Royalities" made the outer public suppose that he was satisfied with his bargain. When his mental illness came upon him, his first impression of Charlotte was revived, and perhaps the recollection of his vows to Hannah Lightfoot came back to him with more force than at any previous time of his married life. He refused to admit that his Queen from Mecklenburg was either his wife or his "affinity," and his neurosis took the form of a passionate longing for some gentle shepherdess whom he could woo and wed *incognito*. Though he had never understood Shakespear, he had a taste for Rousseau, to whom he indirectly offered a pension, which was refused. The sentimental rusticity of that author had intoxicated French Royalty and aristocracy. La Petite Trianon was created at Versailles and wilderneasse at Ermenonville by the Marquis de Girardin, and the Royal cottage was built at Kew for the King to spend in it imaginary honeymoons. His doctor thought his Majesty's "notion" that he was still free to offer his heart and hand to some country girl should be winked at, and opportunity be given him to win and woo, for, so far as the King imagined, *le bon Motif*. Is it possible to conceive anything more sad than this instinctive reaction against the long effort that he had made to appear devoted to Queen Charlotte, and to set a good example to his household? George, however, soon dropped and forgot each successive "Reine de la main gauche," who, when he began to neglect her, was dismissed unknown to him, with a sum of money. How do I know this part of the secret history of his reign? From traditional sources. A neighbour of mine is the grandson of an Indian Nabob, who owned Gunnersbury House before the Rothschild's, and who, through Warren Hastings, was almost a personal friend of Queen Charlotte when she was at Kew. She used to take him her confidence about the idylls of the King, and as he had Oriental ideas, he used to advise her to lend herself to the deception which the doctor wanted to practise by employing a false chaplain. The nabob told his wife, who in her old age repeated what she had heard from him to her grandchildren. Again, the late Sir Robert Clifton had in his employment many queer characters, one of whom was a certain "Captain" Macheath. The captain was a sort of irregular butler or cricket-match parties and picnics, and the son of the son of a "New shepherdess," whom Sir Robert's uncle, Sir Augustus, had a motive for patronising. The late owner of Clifton Hall told me that Macheath's face, which was as ugly as it could be, was not the only proof he could adduce of an illustrious descent. A daughter of the "Captain" was employed as book-keeper in an English butchery in Paris, and I often chattered with her when she was engaged in that capacity. She was well-educated, pleasing, really dignified without affecting dignity, and the image of the portrait at Versailles of the late Duchess of Gloucester. The "Captain" had always a bee in his bonnet, and went out of his mind during the Commune. His mother was a dancer in a London theatre when she consented to act the part of bride at a mock marriage.—*Truth.*

WHY THE MEN DO NOT MARRY?

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—The number of letters on the subject which reach us every day shows that our correspondent "Et Libertas," hit upon one of the most popular subjects of the day when he sent us his plaintive apology for bachelordom. It is impossible to publish more than a mere fraction of the correspondence already to hand, but the following extracts from some of our letters will illustrate the mode in which the discussion is carried on:—

THE CONFESSIONS OF A WIFE.

A woman who has endured some twenty years of matrimony possesses perhaps some qualification to supplement from a feminine standpoint the remarks of "A Bachelor" on marriage. I quite agree with the bachelor when he points out the disadvantages of the married state, owing to the unsatisfactory character and general behaviour of those who offer themselves as candidates. The girls, he complains, are not at all to his taste. But has he ever reflected how a man, such as he, is likely to be regarded by a marriageable girl, or what kind of fate would await the woman compelled to endure his weaknesses for the term of her natural life? My experience may perhaps interest him. For my own marriage I have a good excuse to offer. I married simply because it was the only way of getting a living recognized as respectable by the society in which I lived. I had wished to go into business, but no capital was forthcoming. I had ambition to be learned and distinguish myself as a writer, but the idea was soon snuffed out. I would fain have been a nurse, a teacher, a lady help, anything to gain both experience and money; but difficulties were insuperable. I wanted some work in life; I soon got it. I married the least objectionable of the sherry-drinking, cigar-smoking bachelors who came to my mother's dances, and I have faithfully tended him, nursed him, and mended him for twenty long years. I have dismissed him every morning with a smile, and welcomed him home with a smell of savoury meats such as his soul loveth. I have always seen his soup was salted to his mind, and his butcher's bill kept down to the level of his income. In addition I have borne him as many children as he exacted. A typical union this. I brought to it youth, innocence, affection for love and joy. He contributed the bread and cheese, together with a fading youth and whatever remained over after a life of pleasure. For his own credit his servants are well clad and fed, and so am I. The difference lies in this, that they are paid in cash, I only in kind. They give certain services only, and are free to come and go at pleasure. I, body and soul, am a possession of my master's, from whom death only can set me free. Men are always full of pity for the spinster, deprived of the luxury of such companionship; but I think that Max O'Rell was the only man who ever had a glimmering that to be a wife to a commonplace beer-drinking Englishman was not to live in a Paradise. Perhaps it is vain to expect men to sympathize with women. They never know what it is to grow old without having tasted the joys of youth, what it is never to have one day of freedom such as women enjoy while they are still children—never even for one short year to see the glories and wonders of this world. This is to die before we have begun to live—for ever to suckle fools and rear babies small beer! As bachelor asks if it is not time these unfortunate social conditions should be modified. I think they should. The bachelor "has no hostility to marriage," neither have women. It is only the fear of the want of men elects to marry them that women have any hostility. It is evident enough that thousands of men take no pains to make themselves loveable, or have none of the qualities likely to inspire love. Try as one will, life with them must be one long endurance. Strange that one hears so much talk about the education of women to be good wives and mothers, and never a word of the training of men to be tolerable husbands and fathers. Everything in a boy's education tends one way or the other way. From the time he leaves his mother's apron-strings other men teach him to despise and ridicule women, to indulge on their little liberties, to indulge in habits which disgust them, to degrade that manhood which women would fain love and reverence.

I quite understand that "a bachelor" finds our parties stiff and our girls stupid. The fact is that the very sight of the ordinary blasé dancing man must fill a girl with a profound melancholy. In fact, I notice more and more how very little men and women have in common. Men give women no sympathy; we take little interest in their talk of the cheating jockey who has or has not won the Derby, nor in the details of how Little Smith made £100,000 by foisting the shares of the Bubble and Squeak Company upon a believing generation. I know he will never believe it, but I may as well tell "A Bachelor" that our souls do not yearn with envy to join "the revelry of a supper of steak and porter," where the air is thick with smoke, and indecent jests make midnight mirth. Rather would we sit alone, and, clasping baby daughters in our arms, dream of some happier future, when Galahad will kneel to woo and win a bride whose love shall be a worthy crown.

THE OPINION OF A BENEDICK.

I have read with much interest your confessions of a bachelor, and venture to address to you a few words on the same subject. Your bachelor is scarcely just to the young ladies of the present day in attributing to them the whole blame for the decrease in [illegible]. And were the bachelors equally anxious they [illegible] to give up the (so-called) freedom and the expensive habits common to most middle-class young men and their elder friends encourage them in the belief that they must make a large income so as to support a substantial establishment before they may think of marriage. This appears to me altogether wrong. If men would as a matter of course expect to marry when beginning life, even at some sacrifice, they would find good earnest Englishwomen who would make them good and true helpmeets, and materially contribute to their prosperity and happiness. I speak positively, because I have, in fact, proved the case in my own experience, in spite of many hard struggles in past years. Of course self-denial is necessary, but I question if this is a real disadvantage. Does it not conduce to ultimate success in life by bringing out a man's good qualities? The happiness and enjoyment to be found in home life, to which that of any bachelor in chambers, with the most attentive servants and extensive solitary comforts, is not to be compared. It is fair to say, however, that the modern bachelor is to a great extent the creature of circumstances. He grows up at home to man's estate without thinking marriage to be possible because of the discouragements put in the way by parents and friends, who impress upon him the necessity of keeping up his position—in fact, commencing where his parents leave off, an impossible and unreasonable thing in my estimation. We should look upon marriage as it is in fact, honourable and commendable on reaching manhood, and not to be discouraged. If we would bear this in mind in dealing with our young men we should make them better citizins and very greatly lessen the number of useless members of society of both sexes, to the benefit of individuals and of the State.

FROM THE SENTIMENTAL POINT OF VIEW.

seems most remarkable that in this controversy that which one would have imagined the most important element in matrimonial contracts should have been entirely ignored by your correspondents—namely, "love." Is there any shame attached to the word, or do we live in times too prosaic for such sentimentality? Looked at from a business point of view, "The Confessions of a Wife" are an acknowledgment of a rather unsuccessful transaction, or the lamentations of a discontented dealer in human lives. This lady deliberately confesses that she "married simply because it was the only way of getting a living recognized as respectable by the society in which she lived." In other words, she sold herself, including all her charms, her mending and cooking acquirements, her sweet smiles, &c., to (whom she thought) the best bidder. This lady, I am led to imagine, is one of the British matrons of whose outraged delicacy we have heard so much recently. Is it the total absence of love that makes ladies so anxious to publish the many weaknesses (alas! human nature is weak) of their husbands—even of those who have shared life with them more or less kindly for twenty years? Truly does your correspondent speak when she says that hers is a typical union; but it is a sad and most unfortunate truth, and as long as we look upon this question as one of personal benefit the unsuccessful results can call for no sympathy from any who appreciate the principles of Christian teaching—love.

2. Your correspondents who have lately been entertaining your readers with the respective advantages and disadvantages of matrimony perhaps lose sight of one of the most powerful reasons why young men of the day do not marry. That is, if I may judge others by my own case. Ten years ago I met a lady who was and is and always will be to me what Beatrice was to Dante and Laura to Petrarch. But, alas! she married some one else, and life became for me thenceforth, as far as marriage was concerned, "a nought, a thought, a masquerade of dreams," and left me, at the age of five-and-twenty or so, a man of good manners and appearance (as my friends say) the head of a good family, passably well off, and with the advantage of an education such as can have fallen to the lot of few; but, in spite of all these advantages, unalterably attached to my old love in an honourable way. I believe that if she told me that she would be any the happier if I were to throw myself from London Bridge I should do so at once. I should consider it treason to her to marry. May not this be the experience of others of our young men, even in this year of grace and common sense—1885? May not many a one prefer not to marry at all rather than not marry the lady of his dreams?

Che pure è meglio mi languir per lei
Che gioir d'altra.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL POINT OF VIEW.

I am one of a class which is much more numerous and important than would at first sight appear. I am a business man in good position, quite able to support a wife and frequently longing for the domestic felicity I do not possess, and which, though I am fast reaching middle age, seems as far off as ever. The reason for this state of affairs is simply that my business absorbs so much of my time that I find no opportunity to enter society so as to form the relations which usually lead to matrimony. From boyhood I was devoted to my profession, civil engineering, and when a young man I was too much occupied with the studies required for success in that career to form any of the attachments common at that period of life. At a comparatively early age I obtained an appointment abroad, and I have spent the most active years of my life in foreign countries. As the reward of my labours I now hold an important position in the service of a foreign Government which requires me to live in London. You can well understand that I was highly satisfied with the prospect of being able to settle in my native land and looked forward to enjoying social comforts from which I had long been debarred. But after a year's residence in this great metropolis I regret to say that I find myself almost as lonely as when I was resident in the far-off wilds. I have many business acquaintances, it is true, and having lately joined a good club I have formed a saluting acquaintance with a few of the members. But it seems never to enter the minds of any of these gentlemen to invite me to their homes, so practically I am without ladies' society. It is the custom in this country to scoff at matrimonial agencies, and no doubt, as at present conducted, they are liable to great abuse, and not at all likely to meet with the support of ladies of the class into which we would like to marry. Nevertheless, it appears to me that some system of this kind is becoming a necessity in society as at present constituted. There seems to me to be a great deal too much of old-fashioned sentimentality with regard to marriage, which is after all, to a large extent, a business relationship. To supply every other want in life we may advertise, and by this means we get a much wider range of choice. We can ascertain the qualifications of candidates for any situation we have to offer, and are therefore not likely to give it to an unsuitable person; but should such an eventuality happen we have always the remedy of change. Why, then, should we be compelled to enter the most important relationship of our lives in the present haphazard fashion? Is there not a good opening here for "independent" women, who could carry out the delicate negotiations with tact and secrecy?

FROM A CHAPERON'S POINT OF VIEW.

We are all well aware that "as we sow so we reap." In reading the letter of "Et Libertas" struck me that perhaps we are now reaping the results of a modern innovation in society—I mean the abolition of chaperons. Formerly a dance was a gathering of young and elderly people. The young had opportunities of showing kindly feeling and courtesy to their elders; the elders took a very unselfish and lively interest in the enjoyment of the young. Many kindly graces could be shown on both sides. Conversation was possible, and there reigned in the ball-room an atmosphere unconsciously suggestive of the charms of family life. Some of "Libertas's" questions answered themselves. A girl with a pleasant, kindly mother, or with a genial father, might reasonably be supposed to have a kindly, cheery old age in store for her. Then, too, without any reprehensible attempts at match-making, parents were able to cultivate any new acquaintance that seemed desirable for their young people. "Mais nous avons changé tout cela." The young folks have cut themselves adrift from their elders. The world of the young exists for the young alone. They meet to dance only, or rather, I should say, to waltz only, and the result is accurately described by "Libertas."

INDIAN RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

THE *Economist* writes:—So far as the gross earnings alone are concerned, the accounts of the Indian railways for the half-year ended December 31st, which have been published this month, have but little that is new to tell us, since the figures relating to these are published week by week. In the period mentioned the total receipts of the seven principal lines given below amounted to 4,616,016*l.*, being a decrease of 335,536*l.*, or nearly 7 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenses amounted to 2,439,919*l.*, a decrease of 74,054*l.*, or rather less than 3 per cent. The net result is a diminution in profits of 261,485*l.*, the total being only 2,179,095*l.* These figures do not present a great difference from those for the first half of 1884, when the receipts fell off heavily, although not to so large extent as now, while the same inability to reduce working expenditure was shown in most cases. The following table exhibits the main results for the principal lines, viz., the gross receipts, expenditure, and net receipts for the half-year under review, as compared with the corresponding period of 1883:—

—	Gross receipt	Inc. or Dec.	Expenditure.	Inc. or Dec.	Net receipt	Inc. or Dec.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
B. B. &c ..	429,554	— 7[illegible]8	246557	+ 17295	180997	— 24481
G. I. P. ..	1,271819	— 4225	614374	—18209	1157267	—18034
Madras ..	316,487	— 3617	177078	+ 2390	139409	— 2612
P. & O. D.	198	+ 1725	192418	+ 11033	124241	+ 7241
G. & R.	3[illegible]	— 2174	1119	90768	+ 3163	18295
S. I.	310	— 37051	143929	+ 7108	166381	— 3957
	194,163	— 3827	136895	+ 11194	57268	— 15021
Total ..	4616016	—33559	2436919	— 74054	2179097	—24485

It will be seen that the bulk of the decrease in the receipts is due to the East Indian Railway, and the accounts show that the whole of this results from a great shrinkage in the goods traffic, since the passenger traffic has increased. The main falling-off is under the head of wheat, of which only 88,861 tons were carried in the second half of 1884, producing in revenue 80,342*l.*, as against 213,923 tons and 205,116*l.* in the corresponding period of 1883. In addition to the greatly reduced movement of wheat, due to the low prices ruling in Europe, the company has also suffered in many other directions, owing to the indifferent crops of cotton, rice, and seeds, together with the depressed condition of trade generally. Most of the other undertakings have suffered from similar causes, but to a smaller extent, but in all except two instances, viz., Bombay, Baroda, &c., and Oude and Rohilkhand, the shrinkage has been more than offset by an improvement in other sources of revenue, especially in the passenger traffic, which has exhibited a healthy vitality.

As regards expenditure, only one company—the East Indian—comes off favourably. A considerable reduction in the working expenses of that under taking was rendered possible by the fact that the reduction in earnings was due to a shrinkage in the volume of traffic carried, and not to a decline in rates, and it certainly appears satisfactory that a greater saving has been effected than could have been anticipated. At the same time, however, the fact that by far the greater portion of the saving, viz., 153,267*l.* is to be found under the head of "maintenance of way, works, and station," may suggest some doubts as to the methods pursued. In the case of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, a comparison with the preceding half-year is vitiated by the fact that the Rupar line is now included in the system. But taking other cases, and allowing for special expenditure, the showing is not satisfactory. It is true that a considerable portion is due to increased expenditure on the permanent-way, &c., rendered necessary by the increased and heavier traffic of recent years; but it would seem to be a question whether expenditure which is intended to increase the efficiency of the line, and not merely to maintain its existing condition, should not rather be charged against capital than revenue. At least, that is the plan followed, perhaps rather too closely, by the English railway companies, but in the case of the Indian railways, reasons may perhaps exist for following a different course.

As regards the dividend distributions, the following figures show these for the past three years:—

—	1881			1883			1882		
	1st half per cent. per annum.	2nd half per cent. per annum.	Total per cent. per annum.	1st half per cent. per annum.	2nd half per cent. per annum.	Total per cent. per annum.	1st half per cent. per annum.	2nd half per cent. per annum.	Total per cent. per annum.
B. B., &c.	7[illegible]	5		6[illegible]7	7[illegible]	6[illegible]5	4[illegible]2	6[illegible]4	5
E. I. (D. A.)	6[illegible]5	5[illegible]4	11[illegible]9	6[illegible]7	7[illegible]	6	4[illegible]7	2[illegible]8	5[illegible]7
G. I. P. ..	6[illegible]5	19[illegible]8	5	6[illegible]7	14[illegible]8	5	4[illegible]7	13[illegible]8	5
Madras ..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
O. & R. ..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
S. P. & D.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
S. I.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

We subjoin the following statement of the traffic receipts to date in 1885, which show distinct signs of improvement:—

—	Date of Return.	Gross receipts. 1885	Gross receipts. 1884	Increase or decrease
		£	£	£
B. B. &c	May 16	483,669	508,668	— 24,999
East Indian.....	June 20	2,125,966	2,107,406	+ 18,560
G. I. P.	June 20	1,924,566	1,822,371	+ 102,195
Madras	May 16	257,510	253,760	+ 3,750
Oude & Rohil.....	April 18	172,099	195,784	— 23,685
S. P. & Delhi.	May 16	515,875	381,575	+ 134,300
South Indian	April 4	112,388	101,816	+ 11,472

SYSTEM OF ORTHOGRAPHY FOR NATIVE NAMES OF PLACES.

TAKING into consideration the present want of a system of geographical orthography, and the consequent confusion and variety that exist in the mode of spelling in English maps, the Council of the Royal Geographical Society have adopted the following rules for such geographical names as are not, in the countries to which they belong, written in the Roman character. These rules are identical with those adopted for the Admiralty charts, and will henceforth be used in all publications of the society.

1. No change will be made in the orthography of foreign names in countries which use Roman letters; thus Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, &c., names will be spelt as by the respective nations.

2. Neither will any change be made in the spelling of such names in languages which are not written in Roman characters as have become by long usage familiar to English readers; thus, Calcutta, Cutch, Celebes, Mecca, &c., will be retained in their present form.

3. The true sound of the word as locally pronounced will be taken as the basis of the spelling.

4. An approximation, however, to the sound is alone aimed at. A system which would attempt to represent the more delicate inflections of sound and accent would be so complicated as only to defeat itself. Those who desire a more accurate pronunciation of the written name must learn it on the spot by a study of local accent and peculiarities.

5. The broad features of the system are that vowels are pronounced as in Italian and consonants as in English.

6. One accent only is used, the acute, to denote the syllable on which stress is laid. This is very important, as the sounds of many names are entirely altered by the misplacement of this "stress."

7. Every letter is pronounced. When two vowels come together each one is sounded, though the result, when spoken quickly, is sometimes scarcely to be distinguished from a single sound, as in *ai, au, ei.*

8. Indian names are accepted as spelt in Hunter's Gazetteer.

The amplification of the rules is given below:—

Letters.	Pronunciation and Remarks.	Examples.
a	*ah*, *a* as in *father*	Java, Banana.
c	*ch*, *c* as in *benefit*	Fel-el-Kebir, Oleleh, Yezo, Medina, Levuka, Peru.
i	English *e*; *i* as in *ravine*; the sound of *ee* in *beet*. Thus, not *Fecjee*; but	Fiji, Hindi. Tokio.
o u	*o* as in *note* ..... long *u* as in *flute*; the second *o* in *boot*. Thus, not *Zooloo*, but	Zulu, Sumatra.
-	All vowels are shortened in sound by doubling the following consonant	Yarra, Tanna, Mecca, Jidda, Bonny.
-	Doubling of a vowel is only necessary where there is a distinct repetition of the single sound.	Nuulua, Ocima.
ai	English *i* as in *ice*.....	Shanghai.
au	*ou* as in *how*. Thus, not *Foochow*, but	Fuchau.
ao	A slightly different from above.	Macao.
ei	is the sound of the two Italian vowels, but is frequently slurred over, when it is scarcely to be distinguished from *ey* in the English *they*.	Beirut Beilul.
b	English *b*.	
c	is always soft, but is so nearly the sound of *s* that it should be seldom used.	Celebes.
-	If *Celebes* were not already recognized it would be written *Selebes*.	
ch	is always soft as in *church*	Chingchin.
d	English *d*.	
f	English *f*. *ph* should not be used for the sound of *f*. Thus not *Haiphong*, but	Haifong, Nafa.
g	is always hard. (Soft *g* is given by	Galapagos.
h	*j*) is always pronounced when inserted	Japan, Jinchuen.
j	English *j*. *Dj* should never be put for this sound.	
k	English *k*. It should always be put for the hard *c*. Thus, not *Corea*, but	Korea.
kh	The Oriental guttural	Khan.
gh	is another guttural, as in the Turkish	Dagh, Ghazi.
l	As in English.	
m		
n		
ng	has two separate sounds the one hard as in the English word *finger*, the other as in *singer*. As these sounds are rarely employed in the same locality, no attempt is made to distinguish between them.	
p	As in English.	
q	should never be employed; *qu* is given as *kw*.....	Kwangtung.
r	As in English.	
s		Sawakin.
t		
v		
w		
x		
y	is always a consonant, as in *yard*, and therefore should never be used as a terminal, *i* or *e* being substituted. Thus, not *Mikindany*, but not *Kwaly*, but	Mikindani. Kwale.
z	English *z*	Zulu.
-	Accents should not generally be used, but where there is a very decided emphatic syllable or stress, which affects the sound of the word, it should be marked by an *acute* accent.	Tongatabu, Galapagos, Palawan, Sarawak.

NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Ophthalmia, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

Dr. R. JANSZ, M. B., etc.,

Formerly of Drs. Engler and Jansz, Oculists, Aurists, Specialists, Consulting and Operating Surgeons,

Hornby Row, Fort,
Opposite the General Post Office.
Hours of attendance—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eyelids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be, perhaps, hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that, while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator*, Dec. 1883.

STILL GERMAN WINES.

WE beg to invite attention to our Selection of PABSTMANN'S Celebrated STILL HOCKS from the Rhine Provinces at prices ranging from Rs. 16 to Rs. 34 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 9 to Rs. 16 per dozen pints. The assortment we offer has been carefully selected to allow of Connoisseurs making selections to suit their respective requirements.

Per doz. qts. Rs.				Per doz. pts Rs. a.
16	Laubenheimer, light	...	...	... 9 0
16	Deidesheimer, mellow	...	...	... 9 0
18	Geisenheimer, soft and fine-flavoured	...	...	... 10 8
21	Steinwein, in glass jugs, delicate	...	...	... ...
21	Leibfrauminch, very soft and delicate	...	...	... 11 8
24	Hockheimer Berg.	} Rich after Dinner Wines.	...	... 13 0
27	Rudesheimer		...	... 14 8
30	Marcobrunier		...	... 16 0
34	Queen Victoria Berg.		...	... ...

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WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL STORES,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,
ARMY TAILORS,
5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

JOHN MORGAN & Co.

COMPLETE MEDICINES CHEST.

TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.

DR. JAYNE'S

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

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Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE-WORM

Destroys this troublesome animal.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM

a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE

Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre, Bronchoce Inlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE

Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT OR COUNTRY-IRRITANT

Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sour Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in the ones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and Kidney Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC

Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the Hair.

The above preparations are sold everywhere. Order them from your Chemists or Druggists. For further particulars, Testimonials, &c., see Dr. JAYNE'S Medical Almanac and Guide to Health distributed free.

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ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a. | 2 doz. pts. Rs. a. — LIQUEURS, &c. — CREDIT. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a. | 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.

49	8	51	8	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	...	52	0	54	0
7	4	...		Chartreuse, green, per bottle	...	7	8	...	
6	4	...		Do. yellow	...	6	8	...	
59	0	62	0	Benedictine from the Monastery	...	62	0	65	0
51	4	55	0	Maraschino de Zara, best	...	53	8	57	8
47	8	...		Noyeau de Martinique	...	49	8	...	
37	0	...		Kümmell, finest Riga	...	38	8	...	
38	12	40	12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	...	40	8	42	8
26	0	...		Orange Bitters, best	...	27	0	...	
19	4	...		Vermouth	...	20	0	...	
...		27	8	Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts.	...	...		28	8
15	8	...		Ginger Wine, finest green (Usher's) ...	...	16	0	...	
15	8	...		Ginger Wine (Bishop's) ...	...	16	0	...	
19	0	...		Quinine Wine (Bishop's) ...	...	20	0	...	
13	0	...		Lime-Juice Cordial ...	...	13	8	...	

BEER AND CIDER.

5	8	3	12	Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling ...	...	5	12	4	0
5	8	3	12	Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling ...	...	5	12	4	0
5	0	3	8	German Pale Ale	...	5	4	3	12
5	0	3	8	Pilsener Beer	...	5	4	3	12
6	8	4	0	Champagne Cider	...	7	0	4	4
6	8	...		Norfolk "Dry, sparkling Cider"	...	7	0	...	
4	0	2	4	Minerva Water	...	4	4	2	8

CASH. Per Gallon. without Jar. Rs. a. | Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a. — COGNAC IN JARS. — CREDIT.

15	0	Cognac **** ...	...	...	...	...	15	8
13	0	" *** ...	...	...	...	...	13	8
11	4	" ** ...	...	...	...	...	11	8
10	8	" * ...	...	...	...	...	10	12

WHISKY IN JARS.

8 12 Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality 9 0

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for do. ... ... 1 gal. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. do. ... ... 2 " " 3 0 "
Do. do. do. ... ... 4 " " 4 0 "
Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

4 Gls. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13 Gals. Octve Rs. a.	27 Gals. Qtr Cask Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhd Rs. a.	— MANZANILLA. —	4 Gls. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octve Rs. a.	27 Gals. Qtr. Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhd. Rs. a.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

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"1880's" CHAMPAGNE "1880's"

It is bound to find favor, both from its Excellence & Price
We distinguish it by the appellation "Excelsior"

IT IS INFERIOR TO NONE,—SUPERIOR TO MOST.

Price per doz. qts. Rs. 52

Proprietors CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.

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The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces

THE FAMED

"C.I.G"

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SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

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HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

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REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

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MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

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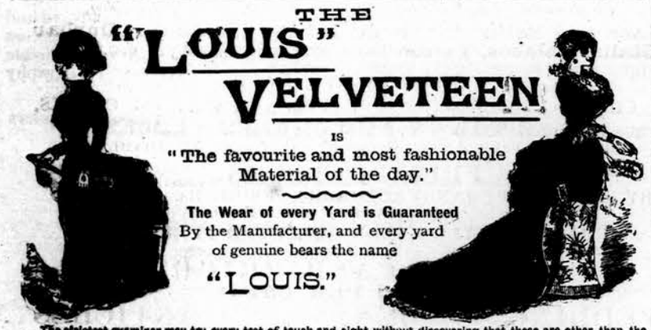

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"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

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The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

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FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

H. & T. KIRBY AND CO.'S ORIGINAL PHOSPHORUS PILLS

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The restorative power of Phosphorus is MOST REMARKABLE. Cures are effected by the following Preparations in cases which have resisted all other medicines. In these forms Phosphorus is as harmless as Quinine, while its effects on the nervous system are far more beneficial.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 1. PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND CA...

This Pill affords considerable relief when the system is ... tried and worn by unc... in ...

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ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE WORLD

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("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),

For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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COD LIVER OIL

PETER MOLLER'S

PETER MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil cannot be excelled or even equalled! This is evidenced by the continual awards (NINETEEN) whenever and wherever it is exhibited in competition with the best samples of other makers. The latest proof of this assertion was given at the **International Fisheries Exhibition, LONDON, 1883**, where some **Fifty Exhibitors** were represented, and fine specimens of Oil, from all parts of the world, shewn: but to PETER MOLLER alone was reserved the honour of the award of

TWO GOLD MEDALS.

One for the *exceedingly fine quality* of the Oil, and the other for the Process invented by him some thirty years since, and now generally adopted—but by which without the skill and experience he has acquired, being continually exercised, the *quality* of the Oil cannot be maintained, although the *appearance* may.

PETER MOLLER'S IS THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL for which the International Jury at the Fisheries Exhibition, AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

By his process the Oil is perfected in one operation. No after manipulations can restore those invaluable qualities which are lost by incautious or careless treatment: any such attempts must tend only to further deteriorate the therapeutic value of the Oil, and can alone be directed to masking a flavour which never should have existed.

The marked characterics of PETER MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil are:—

Absolute Purity, Pristine Freshness, Easy Digestibility, Certain Efficacy,

Combined with a *very slight*, but agreeable flavour. In Capsuled Bottles only.

Of Chemists, Grocers, &c. MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK And Stores & Godowns Everywhere. 4/84

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW

what TONIC was selected by the Army Medical Staff as the best to ward off the effects of the terrible climate in the

SOUDAN AND SOUAKIM EXPEDITIONS?

After exhaustive trials, KHOOSH TONIC ... S, a ma... preparation of Chiretta, prepared in Engla... care, was selected and supplied by order t...

SUCH A TONIC IS INVALUABLE TO ALL

This preparation has no muddiness or thickness. It is clear ... concentrated, that a few dro...

Gives Appetite, Strengthens the ... the Liver, Dyspep...

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Should you have any difficul... India. A Pamphlet contai... unsolicited testimoni... will be glad to ...

HOOSH... by ...

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS Read the following:—

North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully "JOHN WILLIAMS.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE, TOILET VINEGAR, ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE,

Sold everywhere.

THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, and CALCUTTA, 1884.

Observe Trade Mark.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitatio... Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway ation Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indi... Looking to the great and increasing numb... Native Railway P... Western Indi... seeing th... their ...

THE PATENT ARISTON, A MUSICAL MARVEL.

Just Arrived—New Improved ARISTONS (or Hand Organs) with 12 Pieces of Music & Packing Case, complete, at Rs. 45 Cash.

Over 500 different Pieces: Dances, Songs, Hymns, &c., &c., to be played on this Organ without any previous knowledge of Music. Can be had at Rs. 10 per dozen.

The ARISTON is a Reed Musical Instrument, and adapted to be automatically operated upon by simple Discs of perforated cardboard, each containing one tune. No limit to variety of Music. Plays HYMNS, TUNES, POPULAR AIRS, SETS OF QUADRILLES, POLKAS, WALTZES, REELS, and HORNPIPES with a clearness, accuracy, and degree of execution which but few performers can equal. A MERE CHILD CAN PLAY IT.

The ARISTON, with its automatic music, represents both organ and organist, music, musician, and music teacher; it is admirably adapted for singing and dancing parties, evening entertainments and educational purposes, and is therefore not only the latest musical Novelty, but also the most remarkable musical instrument of the age.

L. STEFFENAUER also has the pleasure to inform his numerous Friends and Constituents that he has always in stock Watches of every description, in Gold, Silver and Nickel Silver Cases, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 1,000. Price List sent free on application.

NEW PATENT CALENDAR KEYLESS WATCH.

ALL WATCHES, &c., Thoroughly tested before despatch. Guaranteed 2 years; supplied in a case with spare glass and spare mainspring. Postage prepaid all over India and Burma for Watches and Jewellery only. Cash or by Value Payable Post.

All Repairs of Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, &c., &c., executed with care and promptitude.

L. STEFFENAUER,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER & ELECTRICIAN,

No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

Practical Notes on the importance to People living in India of

FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS,

BY A RETIRED INDIAN ARMY DOCTOR.

The value of Phosphorus as a remedy for Functional Disorders of the Nervous System induced by overwork and other exhausting influences incidental to modern life, and especially to those residing in the Tropics, has long been recognised by the medical profession both in England and India. Phosphorus, it is well known, is a normal constituent of the blood, and a never-failing ingredient in all the more important tissues and fluids of the body. It is a very important constituent of nerve tissue, and is found especially abundant in the brain.

Phosphorus is a very important alimentary principle; it is present in minute quantities in most food, and it is a matter of popular experience that food which is rich in Phosphorus is found to possess remarkable sustaining power. Oysters, lobsters, and other shell fish are partaken of almost greedily at late suppers, at balls, and after unusual exercise. Eggs also contain Phosphorus, and are very sustaining, and in normal states of living the supply obtained from these sources is sufficient.

The conditions of life in India, however, are exceptional, and altogether differ from life in England—the climate inducing, in many cases, lassitude, loss of energy and mental depression; in others again, as Judges, Civilians, Merchants, similar symptoms show themselves, the result of an overworked brain; and in all such cases, if Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is at once prescribed, the early symptoms are speedily remedied, instead of the characteristic ones of overwork, mental depression, premature mental decay setting in, and finishing with a general break up of the health.

Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is unquestionably the remedy for this; it is really food for the brain and nerves. A teaspoonful taken alone, or in half a wine glass of quinine wine or water, three times a day (at meal times), will indeed be found a boon to hard brain workers.

It is the best possible medicine to counteract the effects of fast living, only too common, as all doctors well know, in India; but it cannot be too strongly pointed out that notwithstanding the wonderful relief this valuable medicine affords, such living must in time damage the health.

For Ladies in India it is largely prescribed in those diseases in which Debility is the characteristic symptoms.

Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is by far the best preparation in the Indian market. It is pleasant to the taste, and may be taken by the most delicate female or infant. It undoubtedly supplies the want so keenly felt in India of a reliable solution of Phosphorus—a true nervine tonic—which will be found by residents in India who suffer from overtaxed brain and mental work, headache, loss of energy and mental power, to be a safe and marvellous brain restorer, and Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is, par excellence, *the best preparation extant.*

The attention of Indian Army and Civil doctors is confidently and specially desired, and the Proprietors (Goodall, Backhouse & Co., of Leeds, England) are confident that the Medical Profession will fully agree with all that has been written by their late confrère—himself a long resident in India.

To be obtained in bottles at 2s. 9d. each from all Chemists, Stores, Godowns, and Retail Merchants in the Mofussil, and in every Station and City of importance throughout the Indian Empire.

Sole Wholesale Agent for India, F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.

Depots also at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, and Rangoon.

The attention of ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS is called to

THE CATALOGUE OF MESSRS. STEVEN BROS. & CO...

35 & 36, Upper Thames Street, London. Works: McDOWALL, STEVEN & Co., Milton ...

Foundries cover 12 acres, and employ over 1,000 men. Established over 50 years. ... about 20,000 tons per annum.

CONTRACTORS to Her Majesty's War, Private, and Indian Departments ... London Metropolitan Board of Works, Admiralty, London School ...

MANUFACTURERS of Balusters and Newel Bars, ... Porches, Covered Ways and Arcades, plain and ... Desk and Seat Standards, Dust Bins and ... Rollers, Hot-Water Pipes, Boiler... Ordure and Dry Closets, Pan... and Urestings, Spiral and ... Socket and Square Pip...

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THE CHURCHILL WRITING CASE.
In Russia and Morocco Leather, size 16 by 12 by 7 inches. Fitted with Inkstand, Light Box, Pen Tray, Ivory Ruler, Penknife, Scissors, Bastonite Tablets, Paper Knife, Paper and Envelopes, Blotting Book, Bramah Lock, &c., all Nickel Mounts.
Price Rs. 130 cash.
Outside Travelling case of Solid Leather for above, Fitted with strap, etc.
Price Rs. 30 cash.

THE DUDLEY WRITING DESK.
In Russia Leather, size 14 by 10 by 9 inches. Fitted in somewhat similar style to "The Churchill."
Price Rs. 75 cash.

THE "LOUISE" WRITING DESK.
In rolled Persian, size 14 by 10 by 6½. completely fitted with Paper and Envelopes, &c.
Price Rs. 68 nett.

THE PRINCESS WRITING DESK.
In red Morocco, size 12 by 10 by 5. Completely fitted.
Price Rs. 45 cash.

WRITING CASES FOR TRAVELLERS.
Very neat and handy.
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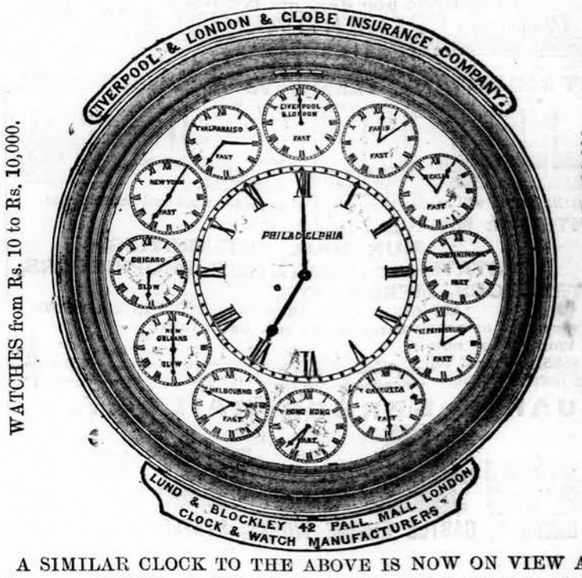

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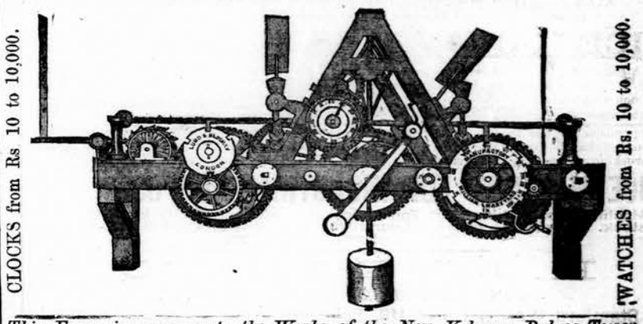

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